

PENINSULA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN

DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000



Peninsula Hazard
Mitigation Planning
Committee

September 2005 Draft

Executive Summary

The rich historical assets and vast natural resources of the Lower Virginia Peninsula have a long history of vulnerability to a multitude of natural hazards. From colonial-era hurricanes that moved immense quantities of sand to create the spits, points, and creeks of today, to recent tornados that displaced elderly inhabitants, the Peninsula's residents live with the history of past events and constantly strive to prevent damage from future events.

In order to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards, the communities of the Lower Virginia Peninsula joined forces to prepare this Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. Comprised of local government representatives from Hampton, Newport News, Williamsburg, James City County and York County, the Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (PHMPC) met regularly over the course of 12 months during 2004 and 2005, to generate the elements of this plan. The elected boards of each jurisdiction reviewed and officially adopted the plan, making it a governing document for their community.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This legislation reinforced the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide, and was aimed primarily at streamlining federal disaster relief and programs to promote mitigation activities. By adopting this plan, the communities of the Peninsula will be better prepared to integrate mitigation actions into other community programs by:

- building public support for mitigation activities,
- developing effective public education policies regarding mitigation, and
- obtaining disaster-related grants in the aftermath of a disaster.

The elements of this plan coincide with the primary planning tasks performed by the PHMPC. First, the committee conducted a risk assessment by analyzing and prioritizing the critical natural hazards that threaten the region: floods, hurricanes, nor'easters, winter storms, tornados, and wildfires. The vulnerability of each community to each critical hazard was examined in terms of assets at risk by dollar value, and critical facilities (police/fire stations, hospitals, schools, nursing homes, etc.) at risk. A capability assessment examined existing programs and mechanisms in place to mitigate the effects of natural hazards.

Armed with a detailed risk assessment, the PHMPC set regional mitigation goals to address areas where improved capabilities could reduce vulnerability. Goals, and objectives for achieving the goals, were further refined into mitigation alternatives, or "recommended action items". These detailed tasks for each

community form the crux of the plan, and can be broken down into the following categories:

- prevention,
- property protection,
- structural projects,
- natural resource protection,
- emergency services, and
- public information.

With the adoption of this plan, each community's sub-committee is converted to a permanent advisory body referred to as the Mitigation Coordinating Committee (MCC) whose primary duty is to see the plan successfully carried out. Plan maintenance must be an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan, and to update the plan as progress, roadblocks, or changing circumstances are recognized. Monitoring and updating will take place through an annual review by the MCC and a five-year written update to be submitted to the Virginia Department of Emergency Management and FEMA Region III, unless disaster or other circumstances lead to a different timeframe.

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1.0 Introduction

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), approved by Congress and signed into law (Public Law 106-390) in October 2000, is a key component of the Federal government's attempt to reduce the rising cost of disasters in the United States. The Act establishes the Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Program (PDM) and new requirements for the post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). It emphasizes the importance of mitigation planning in communities.

In an effort to highlight the importance of planning in the mitigation process, the DMA 2000 law requires local governments to develop and submit natural hazard mitigation plans in order to qualify for PDM and HMGP grant funding. Specifically, the Act requires that the plan demonstrate “a jurisdiction's commitment to reduce risk from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards.” The final plan must be adopted by the jurisdiction and then approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

In order to facilitate DMA 2000 compliance for its member jurisdictions, the Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (PHMPC) developed a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan pursuant to the requirements of DMA 2000. The Peninsula's hazard mitigation planning process also incorporated steps to meet the requirements of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program, which will qualify its member jurisdictions for additional Federal flood mitigation assistance.

Hazard mitigation, defined, is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. Planning is the process of setting goals, developing strategies, and outlining tasks and schedules to accomplish these goals. In preparing this plan, the PHMPC identified the natural hazards that threaten their jurisdictions, determined the likely impacts of those hazards, and assessed the vulnerability of the communities to the studied hazards. The PHMPC also assessed their capability to address those hazards through the existing programs and policies. The

PHMPC then set mitigation goals and prioritized appropriate strategies to lessen the potential impacts of hazard events.

1.1 Scope

The Peninsula Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies goals, information, and measures for hazard mitigation and risk reduction to make the participating communities more disaster-resistant and contribute to the planning area's long-term sustainability. The plan not only addresses current concerns, but has also been developed so it can be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and local policy decisions for future land use.

This plan follows FEMA's DMA 2000 planning requirements and associated guidance for developing Local Hazard Mitigation Plans. The guidance sets forth a four-task mitigation planning process:

- organize resources,
- assess hazards and risks,
- develop a mitigation plan, and
- evaluate your work.

The plan also utilizes the criteria set forth in FEMA's Crosswalk Reference Document for Review and Submission of Local Mitigation Plans.

1.2 Plan Organization

The Peninsula Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan is organized into seven sections. The organization of the plan is as follows:

Table 1.2 -Plan Organization

Section Number	Title
1.0	Introduction
2.0	Regional Profile
3.0	Planning Process
4.0	Regional Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
5.0	Community Specific Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, including Regional and Community Capability Assessments
5.1	City of Hampton
5.2	City of Newport News
5.3	City of Williamsburg
5.4	James City County
5.5	York County

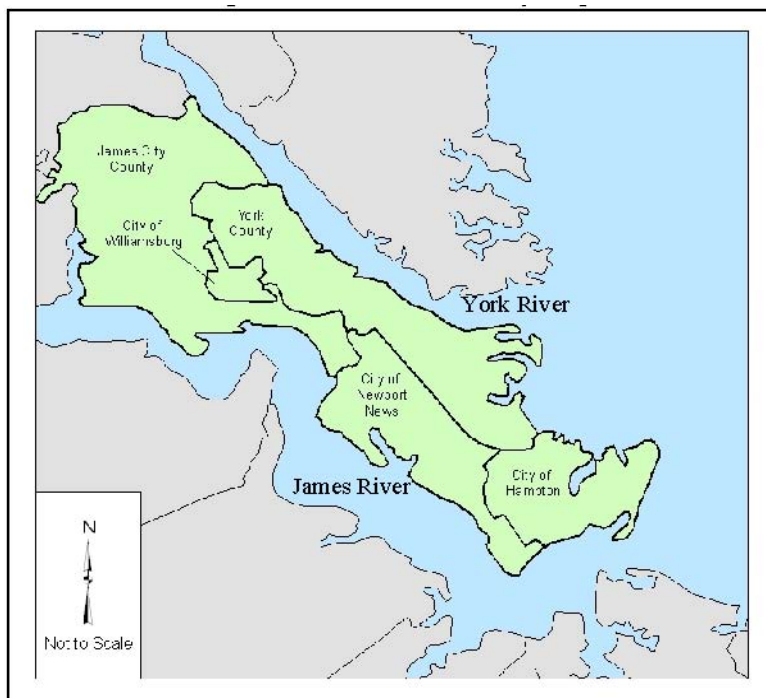
- 6.0 Regional Mitigation Goals and Objectives/Specific Community Actions
 - 6.3.1 City of Hampton
 - 6.3.2 City of Newport News
 - 6.3.3 City of Williamsburg
 - 6.3.4 James City County
 - 6.3.5 York County
- 7.0 Plan Implementation and Maintenance

In the future, if communities wish to create a community-specific plan, appropriate sections can be utilized.

2.0 Regional Profile

Figure 2.0-Peninsula Vicinity Map

Location



The lower Virginia Peninsula in southeast Virginia is bounded by the York River, James River, and Chesapeake Bay. The region encompasses the independent cities of Hampton, Newport News and Williamsburg, and includes James City County and York County. The region has extensive natural areas, including the Chesapeake Bay, picturesque rivers, state parks, wildlife refuges, and botanical gardens.

This Peninsula is rich in colonial American history. The first permanent English

settlement in North America was established in 1607 at Jamestown, in James City County. Virginia's first capital was in Williamsburg and much of the historic district of that city has been restored. Also, the decisive battle of the American Revolution, the Battle of Yorktown in 1781, took place on the Virginia Peninsula. In 1862 during the American Civil War, the Union Army invaded the Peninsula as part of the campaign to capture Richmond. The 1862 Battle of Yorktown took place along the York River.

The Peninsula jurisdictions are part of the Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Newport News, Virginia, North Carolina Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Virginia portion of this MSA is generally termed Hampton Roads. The land portion of Hampton Roads is divided into two regions: the Peninsula, on the north, and South Hampton Roads, on the south side, where the majority of the area's population resides.

Hampton Roads is an important area of water-based commerce, especially for the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News. The Norfolk Naval Shipyard is located in Portsmouth a few miles up the Elizabeth River. Northrup Grumman Shipyard is located near the mouth of the James River in Newport News. There are also several smaller shipyards, numerous docks and terminals. Massive coal loading piers and facilities were established in the late 19th and early 20th century by the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O), Norfolk & Western, and Virginian Railways at the end of the Peninsula in Newport News. CSX Transportation now serves the former C&O facility at Newport News.

Population Growth and Development Trends

Bordered by the York River to the north, James River to the south, Hampton Roads, and the Chesapeake Bay to the east, the Lower Virginia Peninsula is home to more than 450,000 people. (Weldon Cooper 2005) Future population projections indicate that the area will have more than 540,000 residents by 2030. (Virginia Employment Commission, 2005)

The Peninsula region has been one of Virginia's fastest growing regions in recent years. Between the 1990 and 2000 Census, the population of the region grew by 12.8 percent (see Table 2a). Population projections since the 2000 Census, completed by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia, show that the region as a whole continues to grow but at a less rapid pace.

Table 2a-Regional Population Statistics

Jurisdiction	Census Data	% change 1990 – 2000	Weldon-Cooper ¹ 2004 estimate	% change 2000 to 2004	2030 Population ² Projection	
	1990			2000		
City of Hampton	133,793	146,437	9.5%	142,800	-2.48%	155,600
City of Newport News	170,045	180,150	5.9%	182,400	1.25%	190,100
City of Williamsburg	11,530	11,998	4.1%	13,600	13.35%	13,900

James City County	34,859	48,102	38.0%	55,200	14.76%	92,000
York County	42,434	56,297	32.6%	61,500	9.24%	91,000
Total	392,649	442,984	12.8%	455,500	2.83%	542,600

¹ Weldon Cooper Center, UVA 2005

² Virginia Employment Commission, Electronic Labor Market Access, 2005

In addition to population projections, the Weldon Cooper Center also summarizes building permits by community to provide a picture of residential construction activity by year. Building permits are categorized by type of building (single-family, 2-4 unit structures, and 5+ unit structures) and by builder-estimated value of construction. For multi-unit structures, the data indicate the number of units permitted rather than the number of buildings. The information excludes permits issued for mobile homes, garages and other out-buildings, additions and renovations, and commercial construction. These data provide insight to the amount of construction occurring in each of the team jurisdictions (see Table 2b).

Table 2b -2004 Annual Building Permit Data

Jurisdiction	Single Family Units		Structures with 2-4 Units			Structures with 5+ Units		Total Units
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Hampton	321	\$36,853,379	0	\$0	0	\$0	321	\$36,853,379
Newport News	280	\$33,347,101	0	\$0	463	\$26,793,361	743	\$60,140,462
Williamsburg	93	\$11,077,085	16	\$1,090,400	0	\$0	109	\$12,167,485
James City	1,111	\$239,382,070	0	\$0	0	\$0	1,111	\$239,382,070
York	438	\$73,474,329	36	\$2,202,000	0	\$0	474	\$75,676,329
Total	2,243	\$394,133,964	52	\$3,292,400	463	\$26,793,361	2,758	\$424,219,725

2.1 History of the Peninsula Region

City of Hampton, Virginia

Hampton is the oldest continuously settled English-speaking community in the United States. As the first English colonists before they sailed up the James River to settle in Jamestown, had visited an Indian village called Kecoughtan.

In 1610 the construction of Fort Henry and Fort Charles at the mouth of Hampton Creek marked the beginnings of Hampton. In 1619, the settlers chose an English name for the community, Elizabeth City. The settlement was known as Hampton as early as 1680, and in 1705 Hampton was recognized as a town. The City of Hampton was first incorporated in 1849. In 1952, Hampton, the independent town of Phoebus and Elizabeth City County, encompassing Buckroe and Fox Hill, were consolidated under one municipal government.

Benjamin Syms and Thomas Eaton founded the first free public schools in the United

States in Hampton. Hampton is the site of Hampton University, established in 1868 to educate freed slaves. St. John's Episcopal parish was founded in 1610, making it the oldest in the country.

Fort Monroe, the only active moat-encircled fort in the country, dates from 1819. For a long period during the Civil War, the fort was the only Union outpost in the Confederacy. The famous battle between the first ironclad battleships, the Monitor and the Merrimac, was fought just offshore in Hampton Roads, near the Hampton-Newport News municipal boundary.

During the Civil War, Hampton was burned down by its own troops rather than surrender to Federalist troops. Before the fire, Hampton had 30 businesses and over 100 homes. Fewer than six buildings remained intact after the fire. In 1884, fire again besieged Hampton and almost completely destroyed the downtown business district.

Hampton is now a thriving city with numerous industries including high-tech firms, seafood processing, NASA, military and tourism. Fort Monroe is currently headquarters for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command but is facing closure and redevelopment as a result of the 2005 Base Realignment Closure Commission. Langley Air Force Base, where historic Langley field was constructed in 1917, is home of the First Fighter Wing. NASA Langley Research Center, where America's first astronauts were trained, is now a major center for aviation research.

City of Newport News, Virginia

Established as a town in 1880, Newport News was incorporated as a city in 1896. In the 1960s, the City of Newport News merged with Warwick County to create today's incorporated area.

The most widely accepted version of how Newport News was named relates to Captain Christopher Newport's return to the area from England in 1610. Newport met the Jamestown colonists on Mulberry Island, (located offshore on the James River) as they were preparing to return to England. The news of his arrival with three vessels, a plentiful supply of provisions and 150 men, gave heart to the dispirited colonists who agreed to go back to Jamestown. In gratitude, they named the point of landing "Newport's News." Over the years, the "s" was dropped, thus the name Newport News.

Newport News played a major role in the Peninsula Campaign during the Civil War. Numerous earthen fortifications and attractions that relate to the Civil War are still visible. Additionally, the famous Battle of the Ironclads took place off the shores of Newport News in 1862. Collis P. Huntington, a Northern railroad tycoon from Connecticut, established two major industries in Newport News: the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Newport News Shipbuilding. Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, established in 1886, built many of the United States' aircraft carriers, including the Enterprise, Kennedy, Washington, Vinson, and Roosevelt. On Nov. 7, 2001, Newport News Shipbuilding signed a merger agreement with Northrop Grumman, and officially became Northrop Grumman Newport News.

The U.S. Army designated Newport News as a Port of Embarkation immediately after America's entry into World War I. The final major military base during WWI was Camp Eustis, which later became known as Fort Eustis. Named after the founder of Fort Monroe's Artillery School of Practice and a War of 1812 veteran, Brigadier General Abraham Eustis, the camp was created in 1918 to meet the need for an artillery firing range. Today, Fort Eustis is the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps, and the Transportation Corps Regiment. The U.S. Army Transportation Museum is also located at Fort Eustis.

City of Williamsburg, Virginia

In 1699, the General Assembly of Virginia established the City of Williamsburg as the colony's capital. The new city, formerly known as Middle Plantation, was named in honor of King William III. In 1722, King George I granted a royal charter incorporating the City of Williamsburg after the fashion of the English municipal borough.

During the 1700's, Williamsburg developed into a bustling capital city and played a singularly historic role in events leading to American Independence. In 1780, the capital of Virginia moved to Richmond, and the Williamsburg area reverted to a quiet college town and rural county seat. In retrospect, Williamsburg's loss of capital city status was its salvation. Many eighteenth century buildings survived into the early twentieth century, when John D. Rockefeller Jr. supported a massive restoration effort. Now, the center of tourism and history, the area is preserved and managed by "Colonial Williamsburg", a non-profit foundation.

The College of William and Mary, located in Williamsburg, currently enrolls 5700 undergraduate and 2000 graduate students. Originally founded on February 8, 1693, William and Mary is the second-oldest institution of higher learning in the United States and the fourth oldest in North America. The school was one of the original Colonial colleges; the College's Wren Building is one of the oldest academic buildings in continuous use in the United States. The College educated several American leaders, including three U.S. Presidents. George Washington served as one of the College's first Chancellors.

William and Mary was occupied during the Civil War and closed from 1862-1868 due to financial strains (the College had invested in some Confederate bonds). In 1868, William and Mary reopened its doors and began to expand. Today, William and Mary is one of Virginia's most-cherished universities and was one of the first universities to become coeducational in 1918. William and Mary is consistently ranked among the premier public universities in America.

James City County, Virginia

On May 13, 1607, 144 English explorers arrived and soon established James Towne as the administrative center or capitol. In 1634, by order of the King of England, Charles I, eight shires or counties with a total population of approximately 5,000 inhabitants were established in the colony of Virginia. James City Shire, as well as the James River and Jamestown took their name from King James I, the father of King Charles I. About 1642-43, the name of the James City Shire was changed to James City County. The

original county included what is now Surry County across the James River, part of Charles City County and some of New Kent County.

Williamsburg became an independent city from James City County in 1884; however, the city is still the county seat of James City County, and they share a school system, courts, and some constitutional officers.

James City County encompasses land important in the early history of our nation. Three jurisdictions, James City County, York County, and the City of Williamsburg, work collaboratively on policies, programs, infrastructure and land use to preserve this historic area.

York County, Virginia

York County, named for King Charles I, was formed in 1634 as Charles River Shire. It was one of the eight original shires in the Colony of Virginia. The county was renamed in 1642-43 as York County. The river, county, and town are believed to have been named for York, a city in Northern England. The first courthouse and jail were located near what is now Yorktown, although the port used for shipping tobacco to Europe was variously called Port of York, Borough of York, York, or Town of York, until Yorktown was established in 1691. Never incorporated as a town, Yorktown is the county seat of York County. The only town ever incorporated within the county's boundaries was Poquoson, which was incorporated in 1952 and became an independent city in 1975.

York County is most famous as the site of the surrender of General Cornwallis to General George Washington in 1781, ending the American Revolutionary War. Yorktown also figured prominently in the Civil War, serving as a major port to supply both northern and southern towns, depending upon who held Yorktown at the time.

Yorktown is part of an important national resource known as the Historic Triangle of Yorktown, Jamestown and Williamsburg, and is the northern terminus of the Colonial Parkway.

3.0 Planning Process

The Peninsula Group retained AMEC Earth & Environmental (AMEC) to assist with the facilitation and development of the region's Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan. AMEC assisted the region with the following tasks and processes:

- Establishment of the Peninsula Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (PHMPC),
- Meeting all of the DMA and FMA requirements as established by federal regulations and in accordance with FEMA's planning guidance,
- Facilitation of the planning process,
- Identification of the data requirements and conduct of the research and

documentation necessary to augment that data,

Disaster Mitigation Act Planning Regulations (44 CFR 201.6)	CRS / FMA Planning Steps
Planning Process	
201.6(c)(1)	1. Organize
201.6(b)(1)	2. Involve the public
201.6(b)(2) & (3)	3. Coordinate
Risk Assessment	
201.6(c)(2)(i)	4. Assess the hazard
201.6(c)(2)(ii) & (iii)	5. Assess the problem
Mitigation Strategy	
201.6(c)(3)(i)	6. Set goals
201.6(c)(3)(ii)	7. Review possible activities
201.6(c)(3)(iii)	8. Draft an action plan
Plan Maintenance	
201.6(c)(5)	9. Adopt the plan
201.6(c)(4)	10. Implement, evaluate, revise

- Development and facilitation of the public input process,
- Production of the draft and final plan documents, and
- Submission for acceptance by the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) and FEMA Region III.

AMEC assisted the PHMPC with the establishment of the process for this planning effort utilizing the DMA 2000 planning requirements, and FEMA's associated guidance. In

addition, AMEC's planning process also incorporated another 10-step planning process that satisfies the planning requirements of several other federal programs, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Floodplain Management Planning, the Community Rating System (CRS) of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and FEMA's FMA program. The approach for these programs follow the steps shown Table 3 juxtaposed with the DMA 2000 requirements. The PHMPC followed this process in developing this plan.

Table 3a- DMA 2000/CRS Planning Requirements

Local Government / Community Participation



The DMA planning regulations and guidance stress that each local government seeking the required FEMA approval of their mitigation plan must:

- Participate in the process,
- Detail areas within the Planning Area where the risk differs from that facing the entire area,
- Identify specific projects eligible for funding, and
- Have the governing boards adopt the plan.

To help define the participation process in this plan, the PHMPC further defined participation as:

- Attendance at the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings,
- Providing data that was requested by the Planning Committee,
- Reviewing and providing comments on draft plans,
- Advertising, coordinating, and participating in the Public Input elements, and
- Coordination of plan adoption by the individual communities.



The following pages describe the planning process in further detail.

PHMPC Mtg. #	Date	Meeting Focus
1	10-28-04	Kick-off: plan purpose and scope, planning process explanation, role of participating communities, PHMPC composition, public input strategy, and coordination with other agencies, stakeholders, and community plans. 35 members attended. Held in James City County.
2	12-07-04	Reviewed data collection methods and requirements for HIRA and Capability Assessment, conducted prioritization of hazards exercise for each community; 40 members attended. Held in Newport News.
3	02-01-05	Reviewed Draft #1, marked up large format maps w/problem areas, reviewed and established goals and objectives through "card-storming," 35 members attended. Held in Williamsburg.

4	03-01-05	Reviewed goals and objectives, reviewed/discussed alternative mitigation measures, brainstormed recommended mitigation measures from alternatives. 29 members attended. Held in York County
5	03-02-05	Reviewed mitigation measure selection criteria, prioritized mitigation measures using criteria (and “dot” voting system), developed detailed mitigation recommendations with scheduling information, funding sources, and detailed problem descriptions. 25 HMPC members attended. Held in Hampton.
6	06-22-05	Distributed hard copies of the Draft #2; reviewed Recommended Action Plans for each community and discussed each with PHMPC; reviewed schedule and planned next set of Public Meetings, reviewed of multi-hazard mapping (large format); and discussed adoption process. 24 members attended. Held in Hampton
7	10-20-05	Review of Public & PHMPC comments from Draft #3

Table 3b -PHMPC Meeting Focus

Step 1: Get Organized – Building the Planning Team

The PHMPC was comprised of key Peninsula and local stakeholder representatives. The Deputy Coordinator of the Office of Emergency Management of the City of Newport News led the team. The first step was to establish both a framework and organization for the development of this Plan. The Committee met seven times over a one-year period. Typical attendees at each meeting included representatives from the police, fire, planning, public works, utilities, emergency management, and finance departments, as well as VDEM. A list of Committee members is included in Appendix A. Attendance and agendas for each of the Committee meetings are on file at the Newport News Emergency Management office in the City of Newport News. The Committee will remain intact for the purpose of implementing and updating this plan.

Step 2: Plan for Public Involvement – Engaging the Public

An open public planning process was utilized that provided opportunities for the public and stakeholders to comment on the plan at all stages of its formation. At the first PHMPC Meeting in November 2004, the plan for public involvement was discussed and agreed upon. Committee meeting schedules, minutes, and plan updates were posted on each of the community’s web pages at www.hampton.gov/eoc ,

www.newportnews.va.us/eoc/index.htm , <http://www.james-city.va.us/> ,

Table 3c –Public Input Meeting Dates

Public Meeting #	Date	Location
1	02-16-05	James City County
2	02-17-05	York County
3	02-28-05	Hampton
4	06-22-05	Newport News
5	06-27-05	James City County
6	06-23-05	Hampton
7	10-17-05	
8	10-18-05	
9	10-19-05	

www.yorkcounty.gov/, www.ci.williamsburg.va.us/ . All articles, press releases and Internet postings are on file with the City of Newport News Office of Emergency Management.

A series of nine public meetings, spread across the various jurisdictions, were held to take comments on the draft hazard mitigation plan. Numerous press releases were provided, as well. The first releases coincided with the presentation to the public of the draft plans, and the last coincided with the announcement of the adoption of the plan by all the communities involved in the process.

Step 3: Coordinate with other Departments and Agencies

Early in the planning process, the Committee determined that the participation of other state and federal agencies would be beneficial in the data collection, mitigation and action strategy development, and plan approval process. Representatives from the following key agencies and local military installations were invited to participate on the Committee:

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR),

Virginia Department of Emergency Management Region 5 (Mitigation Planning Division),

Coast Guard Training Center Yorktown,

FEMA Region III (Mitigation Planning Division),
Fort Eustis,
Fort Monroe,
Langley Air Force Base,
National Weather Service (Wakefield Office), and
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown.

In addition to the agencies listed above, the Committee used the resources of the agencies set forth below in the development of this plan. Specifically, technical data, reports, and studies were obtained from these agencies either through web-based resources or directly from the agencies themselves:

- Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR),
- Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM),
- Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF),
- Virginia Department of Health (VDH),
- Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy,
- Virginia Soil and Water Conservation (VS&WC),
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA),
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA),
 - o National Climatic Data Center (NCDC),
 - o National Weather Service (NWS), and
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

Relationship to Other Community Planning Efforts and Hazard Mitigation Activities

Coordination with other community planning efforts is paramount to the success of a hazard mitigation plan. Hazard mitigation planning involves identifying existing community policies, tools, and actions that will reduce a community's risk and vulnerability to natural hazards. The Committee identified a variety of comprehensive planning mechanisms such as land use or master plans, emergency response plans, mitigation plans, municipal ordinances and building codes that guide and control community development. Cross-referencing existing planning efforts, mitigation policies, and action strategies into this Hazard Mitigation Plan links the specific natural hazards that present a risk to the community with the existing mitigation elements found in other community programs, other planning documents, and regulations. The development of this plan utilized information included in the following community plans, studies, reports, and initiatives:

Municipal Comprehensive Plans from Peninsula area localities,

Codified Ordinances from Peninsula area localities,
Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code – 2000,
2003 Hurricane Isabel Damage Assessment Reports,
Peninsula area Tax Assessor and Land Use data, and
Flood Insurance Study and Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the Peninsula region.

Through implementation of this plan appropriate data and recommendations of this plan will be integrated into the other existing community activities.

The following sections of this plan complete the ten-step planning process;

- Section 4.0- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment is step 4: Assess Hazard
- Section 5.0-Community Specific Profiles is step 5: Assess the Problem
- Section 6.0-Mitigation Goals and Objectives are Step 6: Set Goals, Step 7: Review Possible Activities, and Step 8: The Action Plan.
- Section 7.0-Plan Implementation includes Step 9: Plan Implementation and Step 10: Plan Maintenance

4.0 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

This section of the plan includes a summary discussion of natural hazards that could potentially impact the Peninsula region. General hazard histories and vulnerability across the entire region, for both critical and non-critical hazards, are discussed with minimal reference to individual communities. For the purposes of mitigation planning, critical hazards are defined as those hazards for which historical data exists to document impacts that have resulted in losses to the community and its' citizens. Non-critical hazards are hazards that have occurred very infrequently or have not occurred at all in the historical data. Non-critical hazards are not considered a widespread threat resulting in significant losses of property or life. Hazard losses, historical data, and some anecdotal evidence of severity are included in this section.

Section 5 furthers the risk assessment by providing a more detailed community-specific evaluation of the critical hazards and their potential impact. Each community's risk assessment contains a summary of historical information on natural hazard losses and a detailed vulnerability assessment. The vulnerability assessment uses data available in the communities to define the hazard in terms of a metric. In this case, the metric used are the assets at risk by dollar value as established by local property assessments. The vulnerability of critical facilities is also provided. FEMA defines critical facilities as those facilities that warrant special attention in preparing for a disaster, and/or facilities that are of vital importance to maintaining citizen life, health, and safety during and/or directly after a disaster event. A final component of the risk assessment is capability

assessment of existing programs and mechanisms in place to mitigate the effects of natural hazards completes the overall risk assessment. This helps determine appropriate mitigation actions by taking into account those measures that already exist.

In summary, Sections 4 and 5 identify hazards that have potential to adversely affect the jurisdictions. By quantifying potential impacts through the vulnerability analyses, and outlining existing protective measures that lessen those impacts through the capability analysis, a net vulnerability is determined. The plan's goals and objectives are then based on this net vulnerability.

4.1 Hazard Identification

The PHMPC for the Peninsula conducted a Hazard Identification study to determine which hazards threaten the planning area communities. The natural hazards identified and investigated in the Peninsula region included the following:

- | | | |
|--------|--|---|
| Storms | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flooding• Hurricanes & Tropical• Tornados• Nor'easters• Thunderstorms• Winter Storms• Extreme Heat• Dam Failure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wildfire• Drought• Earthquakes• Biological |
| | | Hazards/Epidemics |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landslides• Expansive Soils• Tsunamis |

Historical data was collected for all hazard types. By examining the historical occurrence of each hazard, along with the impacts, the PHMPC was able to identify the critical hazards; those that pose the most significant risks to the region. This allowed the PHMPC to focus its mitigation planning efforts on those critical hazards. Prioritizing the potential natural hazards that threaten the Peninsula area required analysis of two factors: the probability that a certain type of natural hazard will affect the region and the potential extent and severity of the damage caused by that hazard. The probability of occurrence for each hazard was determined using existing technical analyses, such as the FEMA Flood Insurance Study. When data was not available, the probability was based on the history of events.

There have been 34 presidential disaster declarations in Virginia between 1953 and September 2005 (Table 4.1) with eight having direct impacts on the Peninsula.

Table 4.1 -Presidential Disaster Declarations in Virginia, 1953 –2005

Declaration Number	Month	Year	Description	Impacted Peninsula
274	August	1969	Hurricane Camille (flooding); 27 jurisdictions declared, but none on the Peninsula	
339	June	1972	Hurricane Agnes (flooding); 106 jurisdictions declared	
358	September	1972	Storm/Flood; Hampton and Newport News declared	
359	October	1972	Flood; Western, Central, Southeastern Virginia; 31 jurisdictions declared	
531	April	1977	Flash Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 16 jurisdictions declared	
543	November	1977	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 8 jurisdictions declared	
593	July	1979	Flood; Buchanan County declared	
606	September	1979	Flood; Patrick County declared	
707	May	1984	Flood; Buchanan, Dickinson & Washington Counties declared	
755	November	1985	Flood; Western, Central Virginia; 52 jurisdictions declared	
847	October	1989	Flood; Buchanan County declared	
944	April	1992	Flood; Western Virginia; 24 jurisdictions declared	
1007	December	1993	Severe Storm; Tornado	
1014	February	1994	Ice Storm; Central, Western Virginia; 71 jurisdictions declared	
1021	March	1994	Ice Storm; Central, Western Virginia; 29 jurisdictions declared	
1059	June	1995	Flood; Central & Western Virginia; 24 jurisdictions declared	
1086	January	1996	Blizzard; all counties and cities in state declared.	
1098	January	1996	Flood; 27 jurisdictions declared	
1135	September	1996	Hurricane Fran (flooding); 88 jurisdictions declared	
1242	August	1998	Hurricane Bonnie (flooding); 5 jurisdictions declared	
1290	September	1999	Hurricane Dennis; Hampton declared	
1293	September	1999	Hurricane Floyd (flooding); 48 jurisdictions declared, including Peninsula communities	
1318	February	2000	Winter Storms; 107 jurisdictions declared, including Williamsburg, JCC and York Co	
1386	July	2001	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 10 jurisdictions declared	
1392	September	2001	Pentagon Attack; 1 jurisdiction declared	
1406	March	2002	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 10 jurisdictions declared	
1411	April/May	2002	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 9 jurisdictions declared	
1458	February	2003	Winter Storms/Flooding; 39 jurisdictions declared	
1491	September	2003	Hurricane Isabel (winds, flooding); 100 jurisdictions declared, including Peninsula communities	

1502	November	2003	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 6 jurisdictions declared
1525	May	2004	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 3 jurisdictions declared
1544	September	2004	Flood; Central Virginia; 12 jurisdictions declared
1570	October	2004	Flood; Southwestern Virginia; 10 jurisdictions declared
3240	September	2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation; all Peninsula communities declared

Source: VDEM and FEMA web sites.

4.1.1 Multi-Hazard Correlation

While this plan investigates individual hazard history and occurrence, it should be noted that many hazards occur simultaneously or in sequences that result in other subsequent hazards. For example, hurricanes are defined by sustained wind speed but not all hurricane damage is from wind. Heavy rains associated with these storms and storm surge generated by waters piled up on shore result in devastating flooding. The effects of natural hazards can last years after the initial damage events. High wind events blow down trees, which can increase the wildfire hazard for years to come due to an increase in downed dead or dying woody debris. In addition, uprooted trees in low-lying or typically damp areas can cause other problems. For example, the root bulb from the fallen tree can excavate large holes in the landscape, which when filled the rainwater can provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Another example would be the clogging of drainageways and culverts by the fallen trees.

4.1.2 Flooding

Flooding is the most frequent and costly natural hazard in the United States. Approximately 80 percent of presidential disaster declarations result from natural events in which flooding is a major component. Excess water from snowmelt, rainfall, or storm surge accumulates and overflows onto adjacent floodplains—lowlands adjacent to rivers, lakes, and oceans that are subject to recurring floods. While many floodplain boundaries are mapped by FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), floods sometimes go beyond the mapped floodplains or change courses due to natural processes (e.g., accretion, erosion, sedimentation) or human development (e.g., filling in floodplain or floodway areas, increased imperviousness within the watershed from new development, or waterway blockage from debris including: trees, cars, trailers, and propane tanks).

There are four types of flooding in Virginia: coastal flooding, urban flooding, flash flooding, and river flooding. Due to its geographic location within the coastal plain and its rapid population growth, the Peninsula area is susceptible to all four types of flooding.

Coastal Flooding

Coastal flooding (or tidal flooding) results from higher than average tides along coastal areas. This usually occurs during passing tropical systems and nor’easters. The high

winds produced by these events can pile water on the shorelines. If this occurs at the time of the astronomical high tide, the flooding is amplified and will inundate low-lying areas along the shorelines.

Urban Flooding

Urban flooding occurs in heavily developed areas where impervious surfaces do not allow water to be absorbed into the ground, thereby increasing the amount of water runoff. If areas are without proper drainage, or storm drains become clogged, then streets become streams and water will gather in low-lying areas. If it rains hard enough, underpasses can rapidly fill, trapping motorists. Streets can accumulate enough water to submerge cars or carry them wherever the water flows.

Flash Flooding

Flash floods occur in a short period of time, or in a "flash". Rain falls at such a high rate that water does not have time to soak into the ground. Runoff flows downhill into ditches, lowlands and small streams. As the heavy rain continues, ditches overflow, drains backup, water ponds in lowlands, and streams rise over their banks. Streams and creeks can become raging rivers in just minutes. People are often caught off guard, especially motorists. Half of flash flood deaths in the United States are in automobiles.

River Flooding

River floods occur when heavy rains fall over a large area. In many cases in Virginia, it begins as widespread flash flooding of small streams. About 60 percent of Virginia's river floods begin with flash flooding from tropical systems passing over or near the state. River flooding also occurs as a result of successive rainstorms. Rainfall from any one storm is generally not enough to cause a problem, but with each successive storm's passage over the basin, the river rises until eventually it overflows its banks. If it is late winter or spring, melting snow in the mountains can produce added runoff that can compound flood problems.

Frequent flash flooding and urban flooding on the Peninsula is often caused by powerful thunderstorms that can dump one to four inches of rain in a few hours. Small creeks and streams as well as over-burdened drainage systems often cannot cope with the rapid influx of rain waters, especially when runoff is increased through urbanization of the watershed, or poor infiltration of precipitation due to overly wet or dry soils. The banks of non-tidal streams may quickly overtop, resulting in flooded roads and intersections and occasional property damage. The topography of much of the Peninsula is relatively flat and low-lying, which further hinders effective disbursement of runoff. Additional discussion regarding urban flooding and specific problem areas is included in Section 5 through detailed descriptions for each community.

4.1.3 Hurricanes and Tropical Storms

A hurricane is a type of low-pressure system, which generally forms in the tropics; similarly, a tropical storm is a low-pressure system of less intensity than a hurricane. Tropical systems are an important part of the atmospheric circulation system, distributing

heat from the equatorial region to the higher latitudes. Hurricane season in the North Atlantic generally runs from June 1st until November 30th, with the peak season between August 15th and October 15th. Winds of a hurricane blow in a large, counter-clockwise spiral around a relatively calm center of extremely low pressure known as the eye. Around the rim of the eye, winds are most intense and may gust to more than 200 mph in a very strong storm.

Once a hurricane has formed, they maintain themselves by extracting heat energy from the ocean at high temperatures and releasing heat at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere. Hurricanes and tropical storms are violent systems that bring heavy rainfall, storm surge, high winds and may spawn tornados, all of which can cause significant damage. These storms can last for several days; however, the average hurricane duration is 12 to 18 hours. The duration and vast area impacted create the potential for sustained flooding, high wind, and erosion conditions across several states. While wind speeds can be expected to reduce by 50 percent within 12 hours of landfall, these storms are capable of producing a large amount of rain in a short period over a wide area.

Residents and emergency managers on the Peninsula are particularly interested in the track of any approaching storm. Proximity, direction, and strength are important factors when determining response measures, evacuation needs, and potential damage from the storm. When hurricanes approach land, forecasters often describe them as having four distinct quadrants: right-front, right-rear, left-front, and left-rear. The quadrants are relative to the hurricane's overall direction of motion and are significant in evaluating damage potential. The right-front quadrant generally causes the most destruction at the coast because the winds have an additive effect of sustained on-shore winds plus the motion of the hurricane. Onshore winds are strongest in the right-front quadrant; therefore, the surge and waves in that section are also the highest.

In 1971, wind engineer Herbert Saffir and hurricane expert Dr. Robert Simpson developed a scale to classify hurricanes. The Saffir-Simpson scale rates the intensity of hurricanes based on wind speed and barometric pressure measurements. The National Weather Service uses the scale to predict potential property damage and flooding levels from imminent storms. Surge maps are created based on the Saffir-Simpson Scale. Surge Maps for York County, the City of Hampton and Newport News are in Appendix F. The Surge Map for the City of Jamestown is under development by United State Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The City of Williamsburg is essentially high and dry and has no surge zones. Although the scale assigns a wind speed and surge level to each category of storm, in recent years, there has been more and more recognition of the fact that wind speed, storm surge and inland rainfall are not necessarily of the same intensity for a given storm. Therefore, there is some interest in classifying hurricanes by separate scales according to each of these risks. However, the Saffir-Simpson Scale is still the most widely used classification tool for hurricanes. The scale is outlined in Table 4.1.3. Over time, researchers and meteorologists have further refined the analysis of the wind damage that hurricanes can produce by differentiating the concept of sustained winds from peak gusts. Sustained winds are measured over longer periods of time, typically a minute. A peak gust is the highest 2 to 5 second wind speed.

Table 4.1.3-Saffir-Sampson Scale

Category	Sustained Wind Speeds (mph)	Tidal Surge (ft)	Pressure (mb)	Typical Damage
Tropical Depression	<39	--	--	
Tropical Storm	39-73	--	--	
Hurricane Category 1	74-95	4-5	> 980	Minimal – Damage is done primarily to shrubbery and trees, unanchored manufactured homes are damaged, some signs are damaged, no real damage is done to structures on permanent foundations.
Hurricane Category 2	96-110	6-8	965-980	Moderate – Some trees are toppled, some roof coverings are damaged, major damage is done to manufactured homes.
Hurricane Category 3	111-130	9-12	945-965	Extensive Damage – Large trees are toppled, some structural damage is done to roofs, manufactured homes are destroyed, and structural damage is done to small homes and utility buildings.
Hurricane Category 4	131-155	13-18	920-945	Extreme Damage – Extensive damage is done to roofs, windows, and doors, roof systems on small buildings completely fail, some curtain walls fail.
Hurricane Category 5	> 155	> 18	< 920	Catastrophic Damage – Roof damage is considerable and widespread, window and door damage is severe, there are extensive glass failures, some buildings fail completely.

The communities involved in this planning effort are particularly exposed to the high winds and storm surge associated with hurricanes due to the coastal topography and the large bodies of water surrounding the Peninsula. Since 1851, 34 tropical systems have passed within 25 nautical miles of the Peninsula (see Appendix B). The Hurricane Maps and tables provided in Appendix B provide tracks and meteorological data for each of these systems. Additionally, Appendix C provides a more comprehensive set of information on individual storm events and the impacts to the Virginia coastal region as a whole. Data were obtained from a variety of sources as referenced in Appendix C. Community-specific damage information for hurricanes is provided in Section 5.

Figure 4.1.3 -Significant Tropical Storm Systems, Virginia Peninsula



Source: NOAA CSC Hurricane Mapping Tool

Figure 4.1.3 indicates the paths of particularly noteworthy tropical systems for Peninsula communities, except the 1749 storm described below. The list of noteworthy storms includes:

- **October 19, 1749**, a tremendous hurricane created Willoughby Spit, south of Hampton. The Bay rose 15 feet above normal. In Williamsburg, a family drowned as flood waters carried their house away. At Hampton, water rose to four feet deep in the streets; many trees were uprooted or snapped in two. Bodies washed ashore from shipwrecks for days afterward. Hurricane wiped out Ft. Monroe's predecessor, Ft. George.

- **Chesapeake-Potomac Hurricane, August 23, 1933**, established record high tides in many locations; approximately 9.8 feet above mean lower low water. There were four casualties on the Peninsula: two in Hampton, one in James City County, and one in York County. At Buckroe Beach in Hampton, and at Yorktown, marshal law was declared and National Guard troops were brought in to prevent looting. Flooding was severe in low-lying parts of Hampton (Fox Hill and Buckroe), York County (Goodwin Neck), and Newport News (Small Boat Basin). Jamestown Island was severely damaged.
- **Hurricane Hazel, October 15, 1954**, inflicted 130mph winds on Hampton and blew apart at least one anemometer there. There was one casualty on the Peninsula in the Dare section of York County.
- **Hurricane Floyd, September 6, 1999**, passed directly over Virginia Beach as a Category 1 Hurricane. Rainfall amounts in areas west of the Peninsula reached staggering amounts in excess of 15 inches. Prior rainfall created wet conditions that led to flooding in some parts of Newport News and Hampton.
- **Hurricane Isabel, September 18, 2003**, made landfall near Ocracoke, North Carolina as a Category 2 hurricane, and the center passed west of Emporia. Isabel brought hurricane conditions to the Peninsula and caused significant flooding, with highest tide at Sewells Point of 7.9 feet above mean lower low water, a 5 foot storm surge. There was significant beach and shore erosion along much of the Peninsula's shoreline. Grandview and Buckroe areas of Hampton, Newport News/James River waterfront, Seaford area of York County and Yorktown waterfront had many structures severely damaged by storm surge. On the Peninsula, Isabel indirectly caused one drowning death in Newport News and one debris cleanup accident fatality in York County. Statewide, the storm resulted in \$1.6 billion in damages with over 1,186 homes and 77 businesses completely destroyed, 9,110 homes and 333 businesses with major damage, and over 107,000 homes and 1,000 businesses with minor damage. Hundreds of power lines were blown down leaving almost two million electrical customers without power. Crop losses were calculated to be \$59.3 million with another \$57.6 million in damages to farming infrastructure.

4.1.4 Tornadoes

Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms. A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud, circulating in a counterclockwise direction. Tornadoes are spawned by a thunderstorm (sometimes as part of a hurricane) and produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris. Tornado season is generally March through August, although tornadoes can occur at any time of year. They tend to occur in the afternoons and evenings; over 80 percent of all tornadoes strike between noon and midnight. Tornadoes generally travel along squall lines, in a direction from southwest to northeast.

In an average year, about 1,000 tornados are reported across the United States, resulting in 80 deaths and over 1,500 injuries. The most violent tornados are capable of tremendous destruction with wind speeds of 250 mph or more. Damage paths can be in excess of one mile wide and 50 miles long. A tornado's destructive power is measured using the Fujita Damage Scale (See Table 4.1.4a). A tornado's intense power often destroys homes, downs power lines, and can cause significant tree damage.

Table 4.1.4a -Fujita Damage scale

Scale	Wind Estimate (mph)	Typical Damage
F0	< 73	Light Damage Some damage to chimneys; branches off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged.
F1	73-112	Moderate Damage. Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2	113-157	Considerable Damage. Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3	158-206	Severe Damage. Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4	207-260	Devastating Damage. Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance; cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	261-318 mph	Strong frame houses lifted off foundations and carried considerable distances to disintegrate; automobile sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters; trees debarked; steel re-enforced concrete structures badly damaged.
F6	319-379 mph	These winds are very unlikely. The small area of damage they might produce would probably not be recognizable along with the mess produced by F4 and F5 wind that would surround the F6 winds. Missiles, such as cars and refrigerators would do serious secondary damage that could not be directly identified as F6 damage. If this level is ever achieved, evidence for it might only be found in some manner of ground swirl pattern, for it may never be identifiable through engineering studies

Source: Fujita, 1971.

Most tornados on the Peninsula have occurred from June through October, and the magnitudes range from F0 to F3. The most significant tornado to strike the Peninsula in recent history was an F3 tornado in Newport News on September 5, 1979. The tornado cut a path 50 yards wide and 3 miles in length, and caused an estimated \$2.5 million in property damage. In addition to tornados over land, Peninsula residents are also subject to more common waterspouts, or tornados over water. The interaction of cool coastal breezes and warm air masses over land create ideal tornado conditions when thunderstorms move over this boundary (Watson 2004c).

The tornado history compiled for Table 4.1.4b provides information on Peninsula tornados that caused significant damage, and was compiled from the NCDC database and Watson (2004b). The list begins with a storm in 1951. Quite obviously, tornados occurred on the Peninsula before 1951, but records of these storms were not readily available for the purposes of this plan. As with lighting strikes, if there is no sighting or confirmation of a tornado, inclusion in the body of tornado statistics is not likely, so this table should not be considered an all-inclusive list of tornados impacting the Peninsula.

Table 4.1.4b -Significant Historical Tornadoes Impacting the Peninsula

Community	Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Property Damage	Crop Damage	Associated Tropical Cyclone?
Newport News	June 27, 1951	F1	0	0	\$3K	0	No
York County	November 1, 1951	F1	0	0	\$3K	0	No
Newport News	April 6, 1958	F1	0	0	\$250K	0	No
Newport News	October 7, 1965	F0	0	0	\$3K	0	No
Newport News	September 5, 1979	F3	0	2	\$2.5M	0	Yes, David
Hampton	September 5, 1979	F2	0	9	\$250K	0	Yes, David
Newport News	June 1, 1982	F0	0	0	\$0K	0	No
Hampton & Newport News	August 6, 1993	F1	0	10	\$5.0M	0	No
York County	July 12, 1996	F1	0	0	\$15K	0	Yes, Bertha
Hampton	September 4, 1996	F0	0	0	\$1K	0	Yes, Fran
Hampton	September 4, 1999	F2	0	6	\$7.7M	0	Yes, Dennis
Newport News	August 11, 2001	F0	0	0	\$50K	0	No
York County	August 7, 2003	F1	0	0	\$20K	0	No
Hampton	August 30, 2004	Not reported	0	0	Not reported	0	Yes, Gaston

Sources: NCDC and Watson 2004b.

Appendix B contains map output from the NWS software SVRLOT of tornado occurrences in the Tidewater region between 1950 and 2002.

4.1.5 Nor'easters

Nor'easters are coastal storms that develop off the mid-Atlantic Coast during late fall, winter and early spring. The storms are named after the direction of the prevailing winds. The storms may rapidly and unexpectedly intensify, gaining strength from the relatively warm air over the Atlantic Ocean. Simultaneously, colder air is forced southward along the East Coast. This mixture of warm and cold air can produce rain, snow, sleet, or freezing rain. The coastal plain of Virginia typically receives rain if the storm tracks over the coast or inland east of the Appalachian Mountains. When a storm center tracks east over the Atlantic Ocean, the Peninsula can receive record snowfalls.

Nor'easters generate strong northeast winds, heavy precipitation and storm surge on the Peninsula. Although the winds and storm surge associated with nor'easters are generally less intense than that of hurricanes, nor'easters can linger for several days over a given area. Storms with a long duration allow large accumulations of precipitation and damage to structures that are exposed to high wind and flooding. High-pressure systems to the

north can hinder movement of the lows and serve to increase the severity of the low, thereby increasing the impacts of the storm.

The Dolan-Davis Scale (1993), Table 4.1.5a, was developed to identify and classify the damages that may occur during nor'easters. Although rarely referenced by the National Weather Service or other media in describing nor'easters (Sammler, 2005), the scale provides a useful descriptive tool for the types and levels of damage associated with a nor'easter. Heavy precipitation in the form of rain or snow, beach and dune erosion from wave action, sand/water overwash associated with storm surge, and resultant coastal property damage are all commonly associated with strong nor'easters.

Table 4.1.5a - Dolan-Davis Nor'easter Intensity Scale

Storm Class	Beach Erosion	Dune Erosion	Overwash	Property Damage
1 (Weak)	Minor changes	None	No	No
2 (Moderate)	Modest; mostly to lower beach	Minor	No	Modest
3 (Significant)	Erosion extends across beach	Can be significant	No	Loss of many structures at local level
4 (Severe)	Severe beach erosion and recession	Severe dune erosion or destruction	On low beaches	Loss of structures at community-scale
5 (Extreme)	Extreme beach erosion	Dunes destroyed over extensive areas	Massive in sheets and channels	Extensive at regional-scale; millions of dollars

Source: Davis and Dolan, 1993

Almost every year, in late fall, winter or spring, the Peninsula is impacted by one or more nor'easters of varying degrees of severity. Table 4.1.5b provides a listing of historic nor'easters that have inflicted damage along the Virginia coastline, including the Peninsula.

Table 4.1.5b - Historic Virginia Nor'easters

Date	Description
January 18-19, 1857	More than a foot of snow fell with temperatures in the single digits and teens across the state. Strong winds caused structural damage on land and wrecked ships at sea. One account states that Norfolk was buried under 20 foot drifts of snow. Temperatures fell to between -10° to -17° in the city. According to eyewitness accounts, the cold was so extreme that all Virginia rivers were frozen over. The Chesapeake Bay was solid ice a mile and a half out from its coast. At Cape Henry, one could walk out 100 yards from the lighthouse on the frozen ocean.
March 1-2, 1872	Known as the "Great Storm of 1872." During the evening of March 1, winds increased from the northeast to gale force (over 40 mph) on the coast and snow began blowing and drifting. It was very cold and the snow accumulated several inches. The wind drove water up into the Tidewater area and up the rivers. Water rose rapidly flooding wharves and the lower part of Norfolk.
April 11, 1956	Tidewater experienced gale winds (40 mph +) and unusually high tides. At Norfolk, the strongest gust was 70 mph. The strong northeast winds blew for almost 30 hours and pushed up the tide which reached 4.6 feet above normal in Hampton Roads. Thousands of homes were flooded by the wind-driven high water and damages were high. Two ships were driven aground. Waterfront fires were fanned by the high winds and, the flooded streets made access for firefighters very difficult, adding to the damages.
March 6, 1962 Ash Wednesday Storm	The storm hit Virginia during spring tide, when sun and moon phase to produce a higher than normal tide. Storm moved north off the coast past Virginia Beach and then reversed its course moving again to the south and bringing with it higher tides and higher waves which battered the coast for several days. The storm's center was 500 miles off the Virginia Capes when water reached nine feet at Norfolk and seven feet on the coast. Huge waves toppled houses into the ocean and broke through Virginia Beach's concrete boardwalk and seawall. Houses on the Bay side also saw extensive tidal flooding and wave damage. An estimated \$4 million in wind and flood damages occurred in Hampton. Winds up to 70 mph built 40-foot waves at sea. Flooding had a devastating effect on the Peninsula, including Grandview (Hampton) and Poquoson. Legendary storm caused over \$200M (1962 dollars) damage from North Carolina to Long Island, New York.
January 27, 1998	Slow-moving nor'easter combined with high tides resulted in an extended period of gale force onshore winds, driving tides to 6.44 feet above MLLW at Sewells Point. Moderate coastal flooding was reported across the middle Peninsula and Northern Neck areas. The damage was estimated at \$1.5 million.
March 13-14, 1993	The "Superstorm of March '93" was also known as "The Storm of the Century" for the eastern United States, due to its large area of impact, all the way from Florida and Alabama through New England. As the storm's center crossed Virginia, weather stations recorded their lowest pressure ever. Unlike most big winter storms that move up the coast, this storm took a more inland track across Richmond and the Chesapeake Bay. It brought rain and some high winds to Southeast Virginia and heavy snow and blizzard conditions over portions of the north and west. Eleven people died in Virginia from over-exertion and heart attacks shoveling snow or from exposure and hypothermia. Snow removal and clean-up costs were estimated at 16 million dollars statewide.
February 4, 1998	Storm battered eastern Virginia for 3 days. Storm's slow movement resulted in an extended period of gale and storm force onshore winds, driving tides to 7.0 feet above MLLW at Sewell's Point in Norfolk. High tides resulted in severe coastal flooding throughout Hampton Roads and Eastern Shore. Damage was estimated at \$75 million for Hampton Roads.
January 24-25, 2000	Storm spread heavy snow into Virginia. Several inches of snow was on the ground at daybreak on the 25th, with winds gusting at 25 to 45 mph, creating blizzard conditions in some areas. The region was at a standstill; airports and transit systems were shut down, schools were closed, Federal, state and county government offices were closed. Drifts of four to five feet were common. Snow mixed with sleet and freezing rain in some of the eastern counties of Virginia.

4.1.6 Thunderstorms

Virginia averages 40 to 50 thunderstorm days per year (Sammler, 2005). Thunderstorms can occur any day of the year and at any time of the day, but are most common in the late afternoon and evening during the summer months, and in conjunction with frontal boundaries. Thunderstorms are generally beneficial because they provide needed rain for crops, plants, and reservoirs. About five percent of thunderstorms become severe and can produce tornados, large hail, damaging downburst winds, and heavy rains causing flash flooding. Thunderstorms can develop in less than 30 minutes, allowing little time for warning. The National Weather Service does not issue warnings for ordinary thunderstorms nor for lightning. The National Weather Service highlights the potential for thunderstorms in the daily forecasts and statements. Thunderstorms often create hazardous boating conditions for Peninsula mariners, who must be diligent in monitoring weather broadcasts for advance notice of late afternoon squalls or squall lines.

All thunderstorms produce lightning, which can be deadly. A bolt of lightning can strike 10 to 15 miles from the rain portion of a thunderstorm. The lightning bolt originates from the upper part of the thunderstorm cloud known as the anvil. A thunderstorm can grow up to 8 miles into the atmosphere where the strong winds aloft spread the top of the thunderstorm cloud out into an anvil. The anvil can spread many miles from the rain portion of the storm but it is still a part of that storm. Lightning bolts may come from the front, side or back of the storm, even striking after the rain and storm seem to have passed, or striking areas missed by rain.

Between 1959 and 2000, lightning killed 58 people in Virginia and injured at least 238 (Watson 2004). On the Peninsula, there have been at least 13 noteworthy lightning strikes since 1993, as shown in Table 4.1.6. The majority of the damage caused by lightning in the area was related to home strikes, and power line failures, but one person was reported injured and one person was reported killed. A typical 100-million volt lightning flash can heat the air to more than 40,000 degrees in an instant. This amazing amount of power can damage homes, down trees and power lines, and take lives. The best defense against this natural hazard is to recognize the danger and take shelter when appropriate.

Table 4.1.6- Recent Lightning Damage for Peninsula Communities*

Location	Date	Type	Death	Injury	Property Damage
Hampton	07/16/2003	Lightning	0	0	5K
Newport News	06/20/1996	Lightning	0	0	0
Newport News	06/19/2000	Lightning	0	0	100K
Newport News	06/06/2001	Lightning	0	0	0
Williamsburg	01/02/1996	Lightning	0	0	20K
Williamsburg	07/17/1995	Lightning	0	0	25K
Williamsburg	04/01/1993	Lightning	0	0	50K
Norfolk	09/04/1993	Lightning	0	1	500K
York County	06/26/2001	Lightning	0	0	0
Grafton	07/15/2000	Lightning	0	1	20K
Centerville	08/24/2000	Lightning	0	0	100K
Jamestown	08/30/2003	Lightning	1	0	0
James City County**	09/20/2005	Lightning	0	0	Roof damaged by fire, holes in roofs/walls

* Events shown were collected by NCDC and likely represent only a fraction of total lightning strikes.

**Daily Press, 9/22/05

Figure 4.1.6 is based upon lightning strike data for the year 1989. The detector network established by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) identified strikes, and the Virginia State Climatology Office compiled the map. Lightning data from EPRI are only available for a fee, and lightning data collected by NWS and NCDC do not detect all lightning strikes or occurrences. The figure below is only a one-year sample of the lightning climatology for the state; however, it depicts a distinct east-west geographic pattern of lightning strikes in 1989, with the Peninsula experiencing four to five flashes per square kilometer overall.

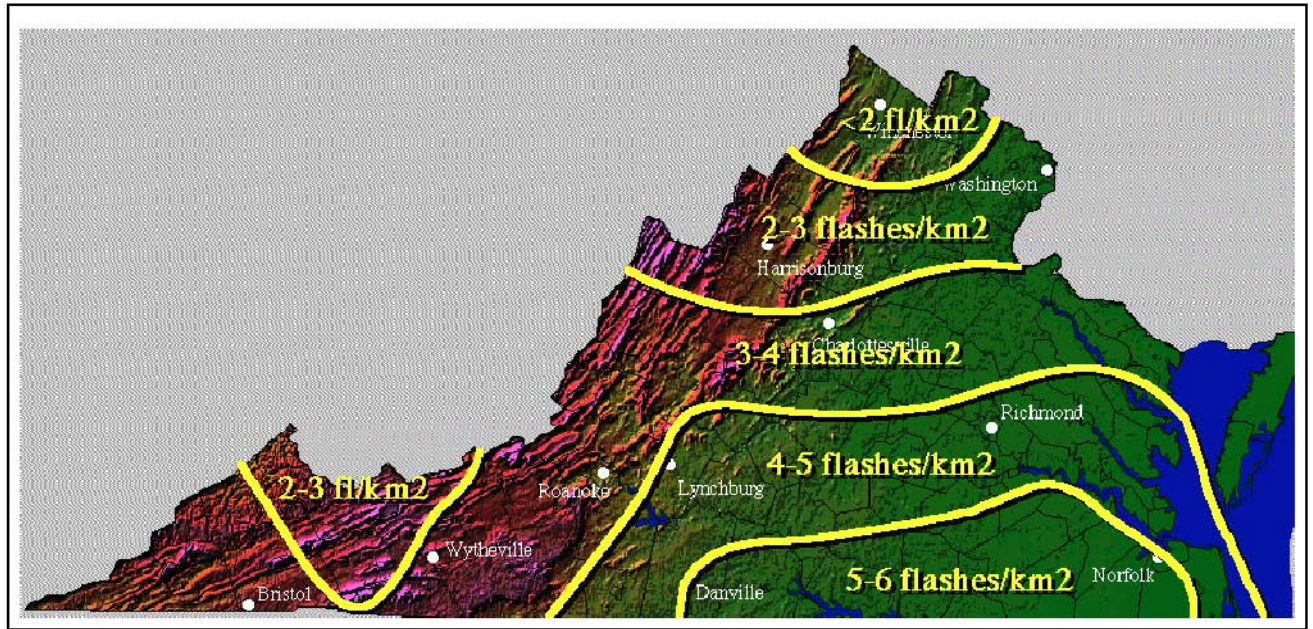
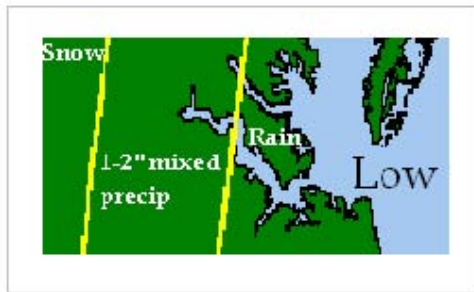


Figure 4.1.6 Virginia Lightning Strike Density Map for 1989 Only(State Climatology Office)

4.1.7 Winter Storms

Winter storms can refer to various types of precipitation including snow, freezing rain and ice. Sometimes winter storms are accompanied by strong winds creating blizzard conditions with blinding wind-driven snow, severe drifting, and dangerous wind chill. Strong winds with these intense storms and cold fronts can knock down trees, utility poles, and power lines. Heavy accumulations of ice can bring down trees, electrical wires, telephone poles and lines, and communication towers. Communications and

power can be disrupted for days while utility companies work to repair the potentially extensive damage. Even small accumulations of ice may cause extreme hazards to motorists and pedestrians. Heavy snow can immobilize a region and paralyze a community, stranding commuters, stopping the flow of supplies, and disrupting emergency and medical services. Accumulations of snow can collapse buildings and knock down trees and power lines. In rural areas, homes and farms may be isolated for days, and unprotected livestock may be lost. The cost of snow removal, repairing damages, and loss of business can also have a significant economic impact on communities.



Although not all of Virginia's biggest winter storms are nor'easters, many of them are. At times, nor'easters have become so strong and produced such large amounts of blowing snow, that they have been termed "White Hurricanes."

Wind blowing counter clockwise around the storm center carries warm, moist air from the Gulf Stream up and over the cold inland air. The warm air rises and cools and snow begins. Heavy snow often falls in a narrow 50 mile wide swath about 150 miles northwest of the low pressure center (see Figure 4.1.7- Low pressure center or storm center is represented by "Low"). The Peninsula area is often affected by these storms.

It is also not uncommon for the Peninsula area to experience sleet, freezing rain, and ice storms. In fact, the Peninsula area has experienced 19 major winter weather events from 1993 – 2003. One such event occurred in December 1998. A major ice storm hit central and eastern Virginia, with ice accumulations of 0.5 – 1.0 inches that left dozens of power lines downed along with hundreds of tree limbs. Over 400,000 people in the area were left without power. The combination of automobile accidents, power line repair and clean-up cost the area over \$20 million (NCDC 2004).

The recurrence of severe winter weather in the Peninsula area is certain. These winter storms often leave tree limbs and power lines down resulting in dangerous conditions. Other impacts can include collapsed roofs from fallen trees and heavy ice and snow loads as well as icy roads and sidewalks. Winter weather can have devastating effects on a community and occurs fairly frequently.

Table 4.1.7- Significant Winter Storm Events

Date	Description
January 18-	See description in Table 4.1.5b-Historic Virginia Nor'easters

19, 1857

March 1-2, 1872	See description in Table 4.1.5b-Historic Virginia Nor'easters
November 17, 1873	Severe storm and gale brought high tides to tidewater area flooding wharves and the lower portion of Norfolk.
December 26-28, 1892	Norfolk set three local records for snow (Official Weather Records began in 1871). The greatest single storm amount with 18.6 inches; the most in 24 hours with 17.7 inches; and the maximum depth of snow on the ground with 18.6 inches. Normal snowfall at Norfolk is only 7.8 inches per year.
Winter of 1960-1961	Stormy pattern of previous winters continued with three more significant storms. The first was December 10-12, 1960 with heavy snow and high winds from Virginia to New York. In Virginia, snow fall ranged from 4 -13 inches in the north and west. Seven fatalities in Virginia. The next snowstorm struck on January 19-20 from North Carolina to New York. Virginia saw up to 12 inches. Two deaths were blamed on the storm in Virginia, due to overexertion and accidents. The third storm struck February 3-5 and hit like a blizzard with severe cold and gale force winds. Two to 13 inches of snow across Virginia, and four fatalities.
March 6, 1962 Ash Wednesday Storm	See description in Table 4.1.5b-Historic Virginia Nor'easters
Winter of 1980	On January 4 and 5, a heavy wet snow fell over eastern Virginia with as much as 18 inches reported at Williamsburg. A second storm hit on February 6 that dumped 6 inches in Williamsburg and as much as 20 inches at Virginia Beach. Over a foot of snow fell in Norfolk. Once again, arctic air had settled over Virginia and temperatures were in the teens. More than 1 foot of snow at Norfolk. The heavy snow combined with strong winds to create blizzard conditions. Norfolk's total for the season came to a record 41.9 inches making this the snowiest winter ever for eastern Virginia.
February 1989	This was a month of big swings in the weather for Southeast Virginia. Twice, Hampton Roads saw record high temperatures in the mid 70's followed by a significant snowfall. The two storms that struck dumped a record 24.4 inches of snow at Norfolk. Over 14 inches occurred during one 24 hour period. It was the most snow to occur in one month in southeast Virginia in the last 100 years.
March 13-14, 1993	See description in Table 4.1.5b-Historic Virginia Nor'easters
January 6-8, 1996	Much of the eastern seaboard received 1 to 3 feet of snow. Wind gusts of over 50 mph were common and resulted in blizzard conditions for much of the east coast, including Virginia. Many areas of Virginia received over 20 inches of snow. Numerous accidents and flood related damages were reported in the area, along with 13 deaths in Virginia. Virginia, along with Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and New York were declared Presidential Disaster Areas. All totaled the blizzard and resulting flooding killed and estimated 187 people and caused approximately \$3 billion in damages along the eastern seaboard.
December 23, 1998	A prolonged period of freezing rain and some sleet resulted in ice accumulations of up to an inch. The heavy ice accumulations on trees and power lines caused widespread power outages. Many accidents occurred due to slippery road conditions, especially bridges and overpasses. Many secondary roads and parts of I-64 on the Peninsula were impassable due to fallen trees and tree limbs. Approximately 400,000 people were left without power in central and eastern Virginia and damages totaled more than \$20 million.
February, 2004	On February 15 and 16, a winter storm hit the Tidewater area of Virginia dumping wind driven rain, freezing rain, and snow on a significant portion of Hampton Roads. Snow accumulation totals in some areas reached three to six inches and winds were reported at up to 30 mph. Sleet fell across much of the region causing roads to become icy and treacherous.

Source: NCDC

4.1.8 Extreme Heat

Extreme heat hazards result from high daily temperatures combined with high relative humidity. High relative humidity retards evaporation, robbing the body of its ability to cool itself. On average, about 175 Americans succumb to the taxing demands of heat every year (NOAA 2004).

When heat gain exceeds the level the body can remove, body temperature begins to rise,

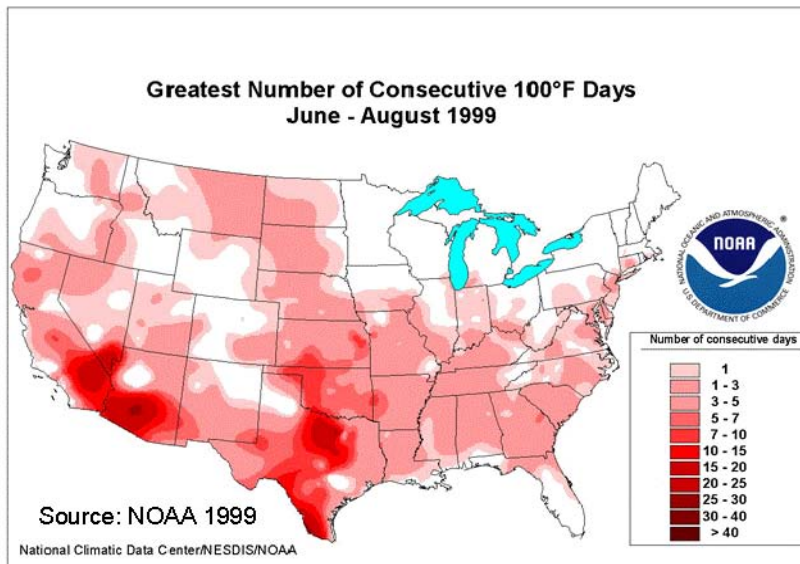
and heat related illnesses and disorders may develop. The Heat Index (HI) is the temperature the body feels when heat and humidity are combined. Table 4.1.8 shows the HI that corresponds to the actual air temperature and relative humidity. This chart is based upon shady, light wind conditions. Exposure to direct sunlight can increase the HI by up to 15°F. (NOAA 2004).

Table 4.1.8 -Heat Index

Temperature (°F)		Relative Humidity				
	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%
80	85	84	82	81	80	79
85	101	96	92	90	86	84
90	121	113	105	99	94	90
95		133	122	113	105	98
100			142	129	118	109
105				148	133	121
110						135

Source: NOAA 2004

Figure 4.1.8-Greatest Number of Consecutive 100°F Days



During the summer (June-August) of 1999, the United States experienced an intensifying drought and heat wave. The east coast was the area hardest hit by the drought, with record and near-record short-term precipitation deficits occurring on a local and regional scale resulting in agricultural losses and drought emergencies being declared in several states (NOAA 1999). Figure 4.1.8 shows the number of consecutive days of 100° temperatures.

The threat of extreme heat to the Peninsula communities is episodic and, although it

cannot be controlled, threats to the population can be minimized by warnings and public awareness of the potential dangers that extreme heat presents.

4.1.9 Dam Failure

For the purposes of this plan, dam failure is addressed as a natural hazard resulting in a flooding condition. Dam failure can occur if hydrostatic pressure behind a dam exceeds design capacity or the crest of the dam is over-topped and rushing flood water scours the base of the dam. The hazard classification associated with dam failure is outlined below. Dams that meet regulatory criteria in Virginia are regulated under the Dam Safety Act established by the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board (VS&WCB). A dam may be exempt from the regulation if any of the following criteria apply:

- dam is less than 6 feet in height,
- dam has a capacity less than 50 acre-feet and is less than 25 feet in height,
- dam has a capacity of less than 15 acre-feet and is more than 25 feet in height,
- dam is used for primarily agricultural purposes and has a capacity less than 100 acre-feet (should use or ownership change, the dam may be subject to regulation),
- dam is owned or licensed by the Federal Government, or
- dam is operated for mining purposes under 45.1-222 or 45.1-225.1 of the Code of Virginia.

Dams are assigned a hazard classification based on the downstream loss anticipated in the event of dam failure. Hazard potential is not related to the structural integrity of the dam. The hazard potential classification speaks to the level of risk to life and economic loss the dam imposes on downstream properties and facilities. The classification scheme used by VS&WCB is as follows:

- **Class I** - dams which upon failure would cause probable loss of life or excessive economic loss,
- **Class II** - dams which upon failure could cause possible loss of life or appreciable economic loss,
- **Class III** - dams which upon failure would not likely lead to loss of life or significant economic loss, and
- **Class IV** - dams which upon failure would not likely lead to loss of life or economic loss.

Community	High Hazard		Low Hazard	
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Hampton	0	0	0	0
Newport News	0	2	0	0
Williamsburg	0	1	1	1
James City County	0	0	1	0
York County	0	1	1	0

The owner of each regulated Class I, II, or III dam is required to apply for an operational

and maintenance certificate from VS&WCB. One of the requirements for obtaining the operational and maintenance certificate is the development of an emergency action plan. These plans are filed with the local emergency management official and VDEM. Table 4.1.9 provides the number of dams by classification for each community on the Peninsula. For further information regarding specific dams, please contact the local emergency management department.

Table 4.1.9 - Number of Dams by Community and Hazard Classification

4.1.10 Wildfire

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures. Wildfires often start unnoticed and spread quickly, causing dense smoke that fills the area for miles around. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. (FEMA, How-to Guide, 2-29) Generally, there are three major factors to consider in assessing the threat of wildfires to a community: topography, vegetation, and weather.

The type of land cover in an area affects a number of factors including ease of ignition, the intensity with which a fire burns, and the facilitation of wildfire advancement. Topographic variations, such as steep slopes, can lead to a greater chance of wildfire ignition. Generally, steep slopes are predisposed to convective pre-heating, which warms and dries the vegetative cover. Also, slopes that face south receive more direct sunlight than those facing north. Direct sunlight dries vegetative fuels, creating conditions that are more conducive to wildfire ignition. Population density has a causal relationship to wildfires because humans ignite an overwhelming majority of the wildfires in Virginia, intentionally or unintentionally. Travel corridors increase the probability of human presence, which increases the potential for wildfire ignition. Hence, areas close to roads have a higher ignition probability. Storms such as hurricanes and winter ice storms can topple trees, creating an enormous amount of debris, which can serve as wildfire fuel. Recently, Hurricane Isabel brought down thousands of trees on the Peninsula. The resultant increase in potential fuel initiated a public awareness campaign by VDOF to educate the public regarding the increased hazard.

According to VDOF, approximately 30 percent of the Peninsula land area is a high fire risk zone, 38 percent is a moderate fire risk zone, and 32 percent is a low fire risk zone. See Appendix B for a map showing the boundaries of the wildfire hazard areas for all Peninsula communities. Table 4.1.10 summarizes the percentage of land area exposed to wildfire hazard for each Peninsula community. VDOF reports that there were approximately 32 wildfires on the Peninsula between 1995 and 2001, which resulted in approximately 70 acres of burned land (VDOF 2003).

Table 4.1.10 -Wildfire Hazard for Peninsula Communities

Community	Land Area (sq. mi.)		Fire Risk (sq. mi.)	
	High	Medium	Low	
Hampton	51.8	3.5 (6.7%)	6.0 (11.6%)	42.3 (81.7%)
Newport News	176.9	16.1 (9.1%)	36.8 (20.8%)	124.0 (70.1%)
Williamsburg	8.5	0.8 (9.0%)	3.1 (36.1%)	4.7 (54.9%)
James City County	143.0	47.6 (33.3%)	18.0 (12.6%)	77.4 (54.1%)
York County	106.0	53.0 (50.0%)	42.3 (39.9%)	10.7 (10.1%)
Total	486.2	147.8 (30.4%)	183.8 (37.8%)	154.1 (31.7%)

4.1.11 Drought

All of the Peninsula communities are susceptible to droughts, which are defined by a combination of intensity and duration. In a one-year time frame, droughts are considered large when the 12-month rainfall averages about 60 percent of normal. On a multi-year time scale, 75 percent of normal rainfall indicates a serious problem. High summer temperatures can exacerbate the severity of a drought. Normal high summer temperatures in central and eastern Virginia can reach the 90 degree mark and higher. Most of the soil is relatively wet, and a great deal of the sun's energy goes toward evaporation of the ground moisture. However, when drought conditions eliminate soil moisture, the sun's energy goes toward heating the ground surface and temperatures reach into the low 100's – further drying the soil. This can have a devastating effect on crops, stream levels and water reserves. A short-term precipitation deficit of six summer weeks can often ruin crops. Droughts lasting a year, which occur in the Mid-Atlantic when the region receives 60 percent of the typical 40 inches of rain, begin to draw down water wells and livestock ponds and decrease stream flows and water reserves.

VDEM rates Virginia's drought risk as "Significant," with Virginia communities experiencing approximately 20 years of severe drought in the last century. These droughts have caused millions of dollars of damage. There are two primary drought monitoring tools currently in use in the United States. The Palmer Drought Index (PDI) has been used for U.S. drought monitoring for the last 30 years. It is based on a water budget model that incorporates the balance between water supply (i.e., precipitation), soil moisture, runoff, and water demand (computed from estimates for evaporation and transpiration). The U.S. Drought Monitor is a blend of science and subjectivity, resulting in a drought severity classification table based on ranges for primary indicators for each dryness level. Because the ranges of the various indicators often do not coincide, the final drought category tends to be based on what the majority of the indicators show. The analysts producing the map also weight the indices according to how well they perform in various parts of the country and at different times of the year. The PDI is one of many indicators used to develop the U.S. Drought Monitor. Other indicators include: soil moisture, weekly streamflow, standardized precipitation, and a satellite vegetation health index. Table 4.1.11 provides a description of possible impacts for the drought severity categories indicated by the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Table 4.1.11 -U.S. Drought Monitor, Drought Severity Classification

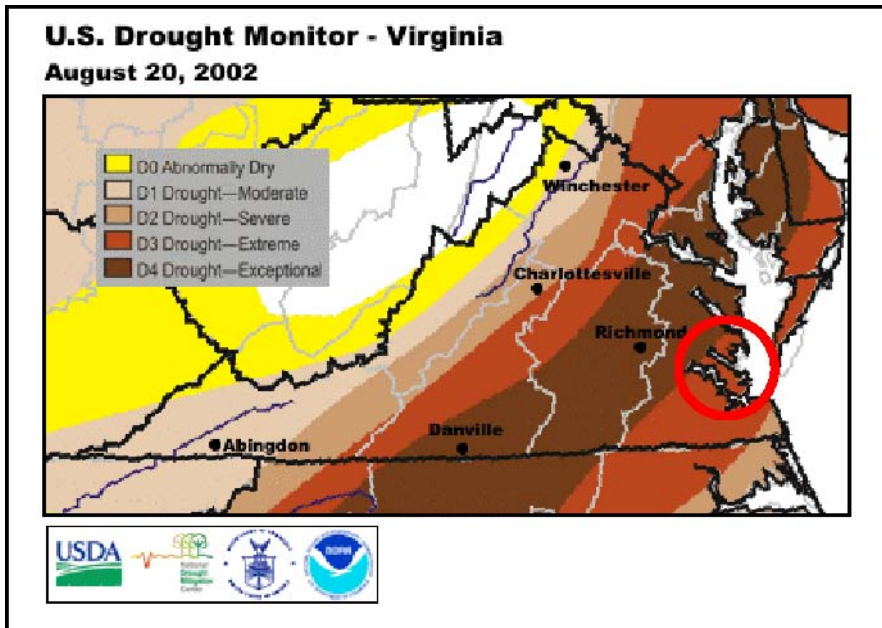
Category	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures; fire risk above average. Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered.
D1	Moderate Drought	Some damage to crops, pastures; fire risk high; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent, voluntary water use restrictions requested
D2	Severe Drought	Crop or pasture losses likely; fire risk very high; water shortages common; water restrictions imposed
D3	Extreme Drought	Major crop/pasture losses; extreme fire danger; widespread water shortages or restrictions
D4	Exceptional Drought	Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; exceptional fire risk; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells, creating water emergencies

Since the early 1900s, there have been six major droughts that have affected the communities on the Peninsula. The drought of 1930-32 was one of the most severe droughts recorded in the region. The droughts of 1938-42 and 1962-71 were less severe; however, the 1962-71 drought had an extreme duration. The droughts of 1980-82 and 1998-99 were the least severe for the state; however, the drought of 1998-99 hit the communities of the Peninsula region particularly hard. The drought of 2000-2002 was felt statewide, and is considered the most significant since the 1930-32 event. (Sammler, 2005)

The drought of 1930-32 had a tremendous effect on Virginia. Numerous rivers completely dried up, crops were totally destroyed, drinking water was difficult to find, forest fires burned approximately 300,000 acres of land (over 30 times the current annual average) and average summer temperatures were in the low 100's. After adjusting for inflation, the estimated losses for this drought were \$1 billion. If the same drought were to occur in Virginia today, the devastation would be much greater due to an increased population and demand for water resources.

The drought of 1998-99 had a particularly hard impact on the Peninsula. The region received some of the lowest rainfall totals in over 120 years. This led to decimated crops and depletion of water and feed reserves, as well as a number of brush fires. Many stream-gauging stations reported streamflow at or below 10 percent of the normal flow. On December 1, 1998, the Governor declared a state of emergency and requested federal aid. Losses in the region grew to nearly \$190 million. During August of 1999, NOAA ranked the Peninsula area in a moderate to severe drought.

Figure 4.1.11- U.S. Drought Monitor, August 20, 2002



Following shortly on the heels of the 1998-99 drought, the designated drought of 2000-2002 reached its height in late summer, early fall of 2002. The Virginia Drought Monitoring Task Force, a consortium of interested state and Federal agencies, provided Drought Status Reports on a monthly basis between June and November 2002. Conditions deteriorated quickly in the first two weeks of August 2002, and the U.S. Drought Monitor indicated an “Extreme Drought” for the Peninsula (see Figure 4.1.11)

by August 20th. Drought indicators were numerous and severe: record minimum flows on the James and York Rivers, continually declining groundwater levels, declining reservoir levels, short or very short topsoil moisture conditions across 82 percent of the Commonwealth, numerous ozone advisories, and higher than normal wildfire activity. For the Tidewater area, normal one-year precipitation for the period September 2001 to August 2002 was 41.17 inches. By August 20, 2002, the one-year precipitation was only 29.35 inches, a 71-percent departure from normal. Newport News Waterworks customers were under voluntary conservation measures beginning July 25, with the reservoir at 71 percent capacity. James City Service Authority Central System instituted voluntary measures, as well. The Waller Mill Reservoir serving Williamsburg dropped 27 inches below the spillway, and voluntary conservation measures went into effect on March 20, 2002. Williamsburg was purchasing water from Newport News Waterworks in July. By November 2002, much of the Peninsula area had returned to normal conditions due to rainfall after September 1st.

4.1.12 Earthquakes

The earth's outer surface is broken into pieces called tectonic plates, which move away from, towards or past each other. Because the continents are part of these plates, they also move. An earthquake occurs when the stresses caused by plate movements are released. The abrupt release of stored energy in the rocks beneath the earth's surface results in a sudden motion or trembling of the earth. The epicenter is the point on the

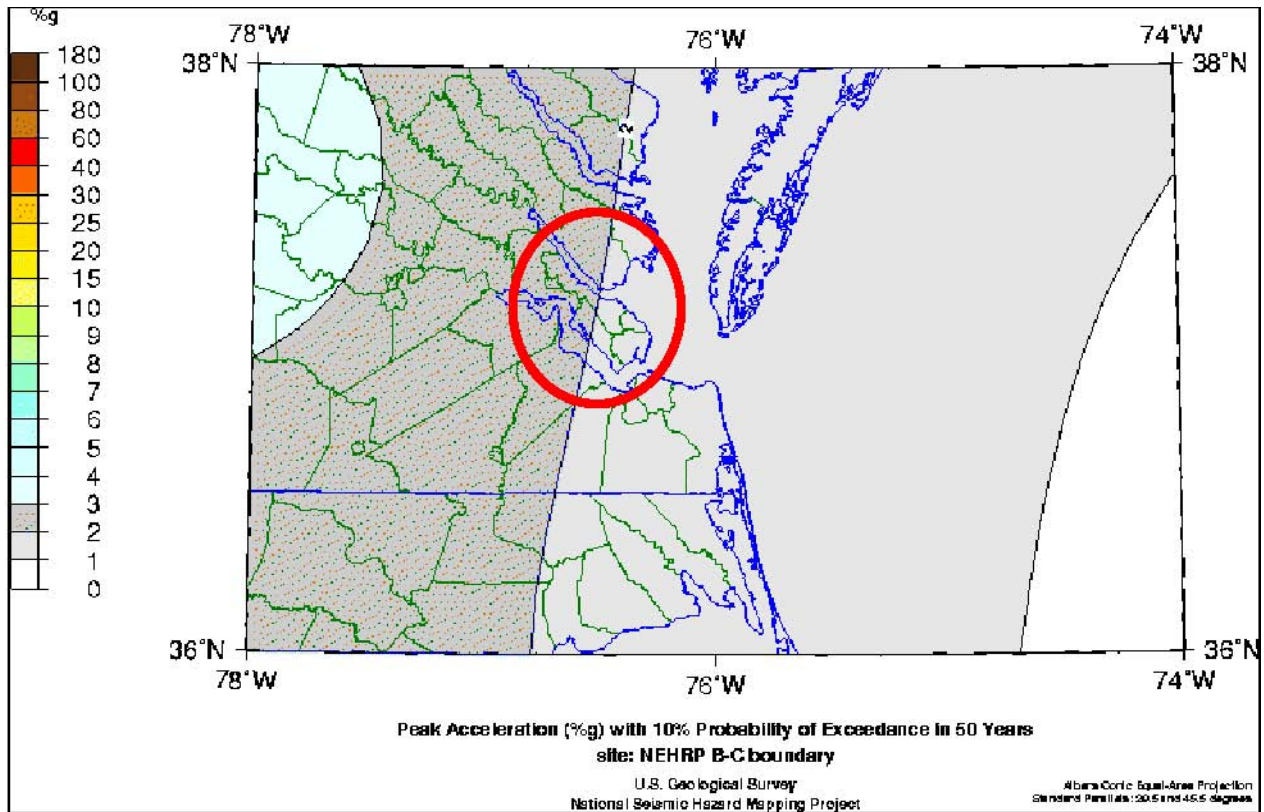
Earth's surface directly above the source of the earthquake.

Smaller earthquakes occur much more frequently than large earthquakes. These smaller earthquakes generally cause little or no damage. However, very large earthquakes can cause tremendous damage and are often followed by a series of smaller aftershocks lasting for weeks after the event. This phenomenon, referred to as 'minor faulting,' occurs during an adjustment period that may last for several months.

Virginia and the eastern side of the North American continent are in the middle of a tectonic plate. The states east of the Mississippi River have fewer earthquakes than the western portion of the country. Quakes occurring in the west are typically stronger, but eastern earthquakes can cause more damage away from their origin because the underlying bedrock is well-connected (like a concrete slab). This geology allows eastern earthquakes to travel farther than in the west, where the underlying topography is so disconnected (like a brick patio) that the energy of a quake is dissipated closer to the epicenter.

According to the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, Virginia has a moderate earthquake risk (similar to most states on the eastern seaboard). This risk assessment is further supported by the USGS. The USGS rates areas of the United States for their susceptibility to earthquakes based on a two or ten percent probability of a given peak force, being exceeded in a 50 year period. Based on the map shown in Figure 4.1.12, the Virginia Peninsula lies in an area of moderate seismic risk, with a peak acceleration of one to three percent g.

Figure 4.1.12- Virginia Peninsula Seismic Risk



The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes. On the Richter Scale, magnitude is expressed in whole numbers and decimal fractions. For example, a magnitude 5.3 might be computed for a moderate earthquake, and a strong earthquake might be rated as magnitude 6.3. Because of the logarithmic basis of the scale, each whole number increase in magnitude represents a tenfold increase in measured amplitude; as an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.

The effect of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is called the intensity. The intensity scale consists of a series of certain key responses such as people awakening, movement of furniture, damage to chimneys, and finally, total destruction. Although numerous intensity scales have been developed over the last several hundred years to evaluate the effects of earthquakes, the one currently used in the United States is the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MM) Scale. It was developed in 1931 by the American seismologists Harry Wood and Frank Neumann. This scale, composed of 12 increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity value assigned to a specific site after an earthquake has a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than the magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced at a particular place.

The lower numbers of the intensity scale deal with the manner in which people feel the earthquake. The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage. Structural engineers usually contribute information for assigning intensity values of VIII or above. The following is an abbreviated description of the 12 levels of Modified Mercalli intensity:

Table 4.1.12a- Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Level	Description
I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.
III	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
V	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.
VII	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
X	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.
XI	Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.
XII	Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Historically significant Virginia earthquakes were first recorded in 1774. Virginia has had over 160 earthquakes since 1777, of which 16 percent were felt. This equates to an average of one earthquake occurring every month with two felt each year (VTSO, 2005). On February 21, 1774, a strong earthquake was felt over much of Virginia and southward into North Carolina. Many houses were moved considerably off their foundations at Petersburg and Blandford (intensity MM VII). The shock was described as "severe" at Richmond and "small" at Fredericksburg. However, it "terrified the inhabitants greatly." The total felt area covered about 57,900 square miles.

The three great earthquakes near New Madrid, Missouri, in 1811 - 1812 (December 11th, January 23rd, and February 7th) were felt strongly in Virginia. Reports from Norfolk and Richmond newspapers describe the effects in detail.

An earthquake, apparently centered in southwestern Virginia, on March 9, 1828, was reported felt over an area of about 218,090 square miles, from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and the Atlantic Coastal Plain to Ohio. Very few accounts of the shock were available from places in Virginia; it was reported that doors and windows rattled (MM V). President John Quincy Adams felt this tremor in Washington D.C., and provided a graphic account in his diary. He compared the sensation to the heaving of a ship at sea.

The August 27, 1833, earthquake covered a broad felt area from Norfolk to Lexington and from Baltimore, Maryland, to Raleigh, North Carolina - about 52,110 square miles. Two miners were killed in the panic the shock caused at Brown's Coal Pits, near Dover Mills, about 18 miles from Richmond. At Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Norfolk, windows rattled violently, loose objects shook, and walls of buildings were visibly agitated (MM V).

Another moderately strong widely felt shock occurred on April 29, 1852. At Buckingham and Wytheville, chimneys were damaged (MM VI). The felt area extended to Washington D.C., Baltimore, Maryland, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and also included many points in North Carolina - approximately 162,120 square miles. This pattern was repeated on August 31, 1861. The epicenter was probably in extreme southwestern Virginia or western North Carolina. At Wilkesboro, North Carolina, bricks were shaken from chimneys (MM VI). The lack of Virginia reports may perhaps be ascribed to the fact that the Civil War was under way and there was heavy fighting in Virginia at the time. This shock affected about 299,150 square miles and was felt along the Atlantic coast from Washington, D.C., to Charleston, South Carolina, and westward to Cincinnati, Louisville, and Gallatin, Tennessee, and southwestward to Columbus, Georgia.

A series of shocks in quick succession disturbed the eastern two-thirds of Virginia and a portion of North Carolina on December 22, 1875. At Manakin, many chimneys were broken and shingles on one store were shaken off (MM VII). Damage to chimneys was reported from other places in Goochland and Powhatan Counties. At Richmond, the shock, which was accompanied by a rumbling noise, was severe and lasted from 20 to 30 seconds; plaster fell and several panes of window glass broke. There was general alarm in all parts of the city; many people ran out of their houses in fright. The total felt area was about 50,180 square miles.

The famous 1886 earthquake in Charleston, South Carolina was felt on the Virginia Peninsula, and the Hampton Roads region. Plaster damage in Williamsburg, as well as broken chimneys in nearby Norfolk were typical of impacts throughout the Commonwealth. In Norfolk, light framework was thrown down, large warehouses were damaged, and the earthquake caused panic in the Opera House. The event led to reports of nausea among many residents of Norfolk. The event had an estimated magnitude of 6.6 to 6.9, and was felt as far north as Canada and as far south as Cuba. Residents of Missouri also felt the earthquake.

The largest earthquake to originate in Virginia is historic times occurred on May 31, 1897. The epicenter was in Giles County, where on May 3rd, an earlier tremor at Pulaski, Radford, and Roanoke had caused damage (MM VI). Loud rumblings were heard in the epicentral region at various times between May 3rd

and 31st. The shock on the latter date was felt from Georgia to Pennsylvania and from the Atlantic Coast westward to Indiana and Kentucky, an area covering about 279,850 square miles. It was especially strong at Pearisburg, where the walls of old brick houses were cracked and bricks were thrown from chimney tops. Springs were muddied and a few earth fissures appeared (MM VIII). Chimneys were shaken down at Bedford City, Houston, Pulaski, Radford, and Roanoke. Chimneys were also broken at Raleigh, North Carolina, Bristol and Knoxville, Tennessee, and Bluefield, West Virginia. Minor tremors continued in the epicentral region from time to time until June 6th; other disturbances felt on June 28th, September 3rd, and October 21st were probably aftershocks. On February 5, 1898, the residents of Pulaski reported additional chimney damage (MM VI). In Newport News, there were reports that the earthquake "frightened a great many people." The shake was more perceptible "near the edge of the water, where it caused the piers and buildings to rock," but no damage was reported. In Williamsburg, the earthquake was felt by "nearly everybody in town." (VTSO 2005)

An earthquake on February 11, 1907, caused minor damage at Arvon, Ashby, and Buckingham. At Arvon, many people became terrified and ran from their houses (MM VI); although no damage was reported from Columbia, many ran from their homes. The felt area was small, approximately 5600 square miles. Other shocks of lesser intensity occurred in the same area on August 23, 1908, and May 8, 1910.

The Shenandoah Valley region was strongly shaken by an earthquake on April 9, 1918. It was called the "most severe earthquake ever experienced" at Luray. Although little damage resulted, people in many places over the northern valley region were greatly alarmed and rushed from their houses (MM VI). Broken windows were reported at Washington, D.C. President Wilson and his family at the White House noticed the tremor; the President's secretary called a newspaper office to learn the cause of the terrifying noise. The felt area extended over 60,000 square miles, including parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Another shock on September 5, 1919, was felt in the same general region, although the total affected area was much smaller. It was strongest in the Blue Ridge Mountains south of Front Royal. At Arco, plaster fell and some chimneys were damaged (MM VI). Springs and streams were muddied in the epicentral area.

On December 26, 1929, a moderate shock at Charlottesville shook bricks from a few chimneys (MM VI). It was reported felt in various parts of Albemarle County. A number of newspaper accounts gave the date of this earthquake as December 25th. Giles County was strongly shaken again on April 23, 1959. At Eggleston and Pembroke, several chimneys were damaged, plaster cracked, and pictures fell from walls (MM VI). A wide area (about 2,900 square miles) of southwestern Virginia felt the tremor; a few places in West Virginia also reported the shock. (USGS 2005)

The April 23, 1959 earthquake was strongest in Giles County, at Eggleston and Pembroke. Residents there reported several damaged chimneys and articles shaken from shelves and walls. One chimney toppled at the Norfolk and Western Station in Eggleston. The quake was also felt in West Virginia.

An earthquake in southwest Virginia on November 11, 1975 broke windows in the Blacksburg area of Montgomery County, and plaster cracked at Poplar Hill. The quake was also felt in Pulaski County. Another southwest Virginia event on September 13, 1976 was observed in many towns in North Carolina and Virginia and in a few towns in South Carolina and West Virginia. Bricks fell from chimneys and pictures fell from walls in Surry County at Mount Airy, N.C. At the nearby town of Toast, N.C., cracks formed in masonry and plaster. (VTSO 2005)

The Daily Press and Virginian-Pilot newspapers reported a minor, but relatively rare, earthquake with its epicenter on the Peninsula August 3, 1995. According to the Virginian-Pilot, the quake measured 2.6 on the Richter scale. The Virginia Tech Seismological Observatory detected the quake with instrumentation in Goochland County west of Richmond, and in Blacksburg. The quake was centered under the York River near York River State Park. According to the Daily Press, people at Camp Peary reported feeling the quake.

The December 9, 2003 Powhatan County earthquake was a complex event consisting of two sub-events occurring 12 seconds apart. Slight damage (MM VI) was reported at Breemo Bluff and Kents Store. The event was felt (MM V) at Columbia, Fork Union, Goochland, Oilville, Rockville and Sandy Hook; (MM IV) at Appomattox, Amelia Court House, Amherst, Blackstone, Bumpass, Charlottesville, Chester, Chesterfield, Colonial Heights, Cumberland, Dillwyn, Farmville, Glen Allen, Lawrenceville, Louisa, Manakin Sabot, Mechanicsville, Midlothian, Mineral, Palmyra, Petersburg, Powhatan, Richmond, Scottsville and Spotsylvania; (MM III) at Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Lexington, Lynchburg, McLean, Roanoke, Staunton and Vienna. It was also felt (MM III) at Bethesda, Rockville and Silver Spring, Maryland and at Rocky Mount and Winston Salem, North Carolina. Felt (MM II) at Chapel Hill, Greensboro and Raleigh, North Carolina and at Washington, DC. Felt in much of Maryland and Virginia and in north-central North Carolina and a few areas of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

A summary of collected data for historical, significant and recent earthquakes in the region is provided in Table 4.1.12. Because the data was gathered from a variety of sources, all indicators are not available for each event.

Table 4.1.12b -Summary of Virginia Earthquake Data

Year	Location	Focus Depth (km)	Deaths	Damage (\$)	Richter Scale Magnitude	MMI	Felt Area (square miles)
1774	Near Petersburg	not available	0	0	4.5	6	58,000
1828	Location not recorded	not available	0	0	4.6	5	
1833	Central Virginia	not available	0	0	4.5	5	52,000
1852	Near Wytheville	not available	0	0	4.8	6	174,500
1852	Central Virginia	not available	0	0	4.3	6	32,000
1853	Location not recorded	not available	0	0	4.6	5	
1875	Central Virginia	not available	0	0	4.8	7	50,000
1885	Nelson County	not available				6	25,000
1897	Giles County	not available	0	0	5.6	8	280,000
1897	Southwest Virginia	not available	0	0	4.3	6	89,500
1898	Pulaski	not available	0	0	4.4	6	34,000
1898	Location not recorded	not available	0	0	4.5	5	
1899	Location not recorded	not available	0	0	4.5	5	
1907	Near Arvonnia	not available	0	0	4	6	5,600
1918	Luray	not available	0	0	4.6	6	65,000
1919	Near Front Royal	not available	0	0	0	6	
1929	Charlottesville	not available	0	0	3.7	6	1,000
1954	Lee County	not available				6	
1959	Giles County	1	0	0	3.9	6	2,050

1969	Rich Creek					6	100,000
1975	Southwest Virginia	1	0	0	3.2	6	
1976	Southwest Virginia	9	0	0	3.3	6	9,000
1991	Virginia	18	0	0	0	5	
1995	York River	not available	0	0	2.6	not available	
1997	Near Culpeper	not available	0	0	2.5	not available	
1997	Near Manassas	not available	0	0	2.5	not available	
1997	Near Galax	not available	0	0	2.2	not available	
1998	Near Dillwyn	not available	0	0	3.8	not available	
2001	Shadwell, east of Charlottesville 30 miles SE	not available	0	0	3.2	not available	
2003	of Charlottesville	not available	0	0	3.9	not available	
2003	Near Ashland	not available	0	0	2.6	not available	

					4.5 The City of Williamsburg has a range of guidance documents and plans for each of their departments. These include a comprehensive plan and emergency management plans. The City uses building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and various planning strategies to address how and where development occurs. One essential way the municipality guides its future is through policies laid out in the Comprehensive Plan.		
2003	Powhatan County	< 5	0	0 Guiding Community Documents		6	~22,500

Sources: USGS, National Atlas, 30 June 1999 The Code of Virginia requires all cities and counties in the state to have a comprehensive plan and to review it every five years to

determine if it needs to be revised. The 1998 Comprehensive Plan is the City's fifth plan, and will be updated in 2005. Although the 1953 Comprehensive Plan was the first formal plan adopted under State law, the City's first plan in 1633 encouraged a new settlement at Middle Plantation with high ground, better drainage, good water and more central to the growing colony, out of the range of a ship's guns and less vulnerable to mosquitoes. The modern-day document features the following:

Daily Press and Virginian-Pilot, August 4, 1995

[USGS Significant Earthquakes of the World for 2003 web site](#) • Geographically, the plan is divided into 10 planning areas: Capitol Landing, Center City, Colonial Williamsburg, Courthouse, Midtown, Patriot, Richmond Road, Strawberry Plains, Wales, and the Entrance Corridors. • The plan presents long-range intentions regarding the direction and nature of future development. • Plan goals are grouped into seven general categories: environment, transportation, housing, land use, public services, economic development and implementation.

Washington Post, December 10, 2003 • The Open Space and Recreation element focuses on planned improvements to both active and passive parks at Capitol Landing, College Creek, Papermill Creek, Merrimac Trail, Quarterpath Park, Berkeley Park, and Waller Mill Park.

- Plans for continued growth and development and urban design in designated growth/redevelopment areas, including:

4.1.13 Biological Hazards/Epidemics o Riverside Hospital property holdings

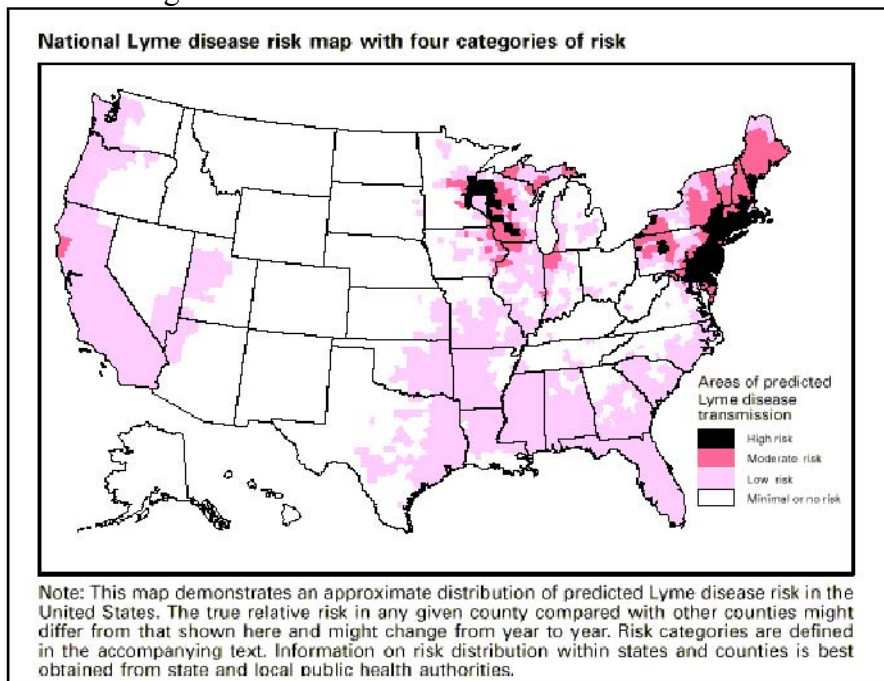
Biological hazards originate from naturally occurring substances such as bacteria, fungi, molds and viruses. In many cases these hazards are not visible, yet they can cause serious health effects to humans, plants and animals. West Nile Virus, Lyme disease, and bacterial epidemics have all been documented in the Peninsula region within the last ten years. o High Street

o College Woods

West Nile Virus (WNV) was first reported in the United States in 1999. Since then, almost 10,000 people have fallen ill across the country. WNV is transmitted to humans through mosquito bites and usually causes little reaction. However, a small percentage of those infected develop mild symptoms that include fever, headache, body aches, skin rash, and swollen lymph glands. Less than one percent of infected people develop a more severe illness that can include meningitis (inflammation of one of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord) or encephalitis. The Peninsula communities have taken a proactive stance against WNV by attempting to eliminate mosquito populations and breeding grounds, especially those created by trees felled during Hurricane Isabel. Some of the techniques used are low volume spraying, draining areas of standing water, and introducing mosquito-eating fish. Additionally, York County coordinates with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to maintain easements and right-of-ways that contain standing water. According to the Virginia Department of Health, there were 101 positive WNV cases for animals (birds, horses, and mammals) in the Peninsula region from 2000 to 2003. There was one probable case of human WNV in the City of Newport News in 2003. • Plans for necessary transportation enhancements and improvements to service projected growth.

Figure 4.1.13 -National Lyme Disease Risk Map

Lyme disease is a bacterial infection that can afflict humans and animals. It is most commonly transmitted to humans bitten by deer ticks. If Lyme disease goes untreated, some patients may develop arthritis, including intermittent episodes of swelling and pain in the large joints; neurological abnormalities, such as meningitis, facial palsy, motor and sensory nerve inflammation and encephalitis; and cardiac problems, such as an enlarged heart and inflammation of the heart. As a result of recommendations in the 1989 Comprehensive Plan, a Listing of Significant Architecture and Areas in Williamsburg was created. The database is based on the results of a 1992 Architectural Survey. An Architectural Review Board (ARB) reviews development proposals for listed properties or properties in the vicinity of the Architectural Preservation District and Corridor Protection Districts. Design Review Guidelines transcribe the design review and community preservation goals used by the ARB. The latest Comprehensive Plan designates 301 acres as "museum support", or areas that are part of Colonial Williamsburg or the historic campus of the College of William and Mary. Colonial Williamsburg maintains a database with 88 of the historic structures within their preview.



Source: CDC 2004

"Tsunami" is a Japanese word meaning "harbor wave" and is a water wave or a series of waves generated by an impulsive vertical displacement of the surface of the ocean or other body of water (NOAA 2005b). A tsunami can occur when a series of ocean waves are generated by a sudden displacement in the sea floor, landslides, or volcanic activity. In the ocean, the tsunami wave may only be a few inches high. The wave may come gently ashore or may increase in height to become a fast moving wall of turbulent water several meters high (NOAA 2005a).

tissue. The Peninsula region is an area of low risk for Lyme disease transmission, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC 2004); see Figure

4.1.13. In 2002, the CDC reported 259 cases of Lyme disease (out of 23,763 nationwide) in Virginia. **Schedule:** Ongoing. The program includes a 60-day application period each year. A Flood Assistance Program Committee then convenes to review ranked, eligible properties. The Committee makes the final decision for the use of fiscal year funding each year. To date, about thirty homes have been acquired through the FAP.

Bacteria and viruses can cause water contamination and have disastrous effects on the animals living within polluted waterways. In some instances, pollution from storm flooding and combined sewer overflow may produce high levels of fecal coliform bacteria and viruses in rivers and drinking water. The Poquoson River, Chisman Creek, Patrick's Creek, Lambs Creek, Roberts Creek, and Lyons Creek are all listed as bacteria impaired water body segments on the VDEQ's 2003-2004 Total Maximum Daily Load schedule. **Recommended Action Item #5:** Maintain comprehensive water conservation program to mitigate drought hazards.

Issue/ Background: Department of Public Works (Newport News Waterworks) developed a water conservation program approximately 15 years ago. The plan includes incentives for conserving water, fees and penalties for excess use, and restrictions during drought conditions. This plan has proven to be effective as Waterworks has one of the lowest per capita water uses in the state. The plan covers all jurisdictions in the Waterworks service area, including: Newport News, Hampton, and portions of York and James City County. The proposed action involves continued implementation of the program, with additional activities and programs added, as necessary.

4.1.14 Landslide Other Alternatives Considered: The plan is under revision, to be effective FY 2006. The Department is considering additional sources of potable water and raw water through creation of a new reservoir. No Action to renew the water conservation plan could create more damages resulting from drought hazards.

Landslides constitute a major geologic hazard because they are widespread, occurring in all 50 states. Landslides cause \$2 billion in damage annually and more than 25 fatalities on average each year (USGS 2003). Landslides can and do occur in conjunction with other natural hazards, such as heavy rain events and earthquakes or human activities like excavations. Landslides can be broken down into falls, flows, or slides based on the type of earth movement (USGS 2003).

FEMA Region III has determined that the City of Williamsburg has adopted the minimum requirements of the NFIP through adoption of their Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance at Article VIII of the Zoning Ordinance. Williamsburg has adopted stringent RPA and RMA zones with 100 feet and 500 feet buffers, respectively. The ordinance does not address new structural requirements (e.g., lowest floor elevation) and exempts remodeling or alterations to nonconforming principal structures, public utilities, railroads and other infrastructure, including water wells.

Most of the Peninsula area is classified as low landslide risk on the Landslide Incidence and Susceptibility Map (USGS 2001). There are however small areas that are listed as Moderate. These areas occur in Hampton, James City County, Newport News, and York County (see Appendix B for Landslide Hazard Map). The data used to generate these maps (USGS 2001) was highly generalized; therefore, further investigation at the local

level is recommended.

The FIRM indicates limited non-tidal floodplains exist along College Creek, Papermill Creek, Tutter's Neck Pond, and Queen Creek. The City's plan review, land disturbance and building permit applications do not contain any reference to flood hazards; however, the Site Plan Checklist mandates delineation of floodplain limits on the site plans.

4.1.15 Expansive Soils

Soils with a sufficient content of certain types of clay experience a change in volume during a transition from dry to wet conditions. These soils are called expansive soils, or "shrink-swell" soils. Hazards associated with expansive soils arise from the change in volume experienced. This physical factor can result in slope instability and cause damage to building foundations. Each community within the Peninsula region addresses the issue of expansive clay in their respective comprehensive plans, and addresses soil conservation based on state standards set forth in the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law and Regulations. A Technical Review Committee for new development is made up of representatives from Codes Compliance, Fire, Police, Public Works, and Planning. Emergency Management is not involved in the Site Plan Review Committee.

4.1.16 Tsunami **PROPERTY PROTECTION:** Property protection measures are used to modify buildings subject to damage rather than to keep the hazard away. A community may find these to be inexpensive measures because often they are implemented by or cost-shared with property owners. Many of the measures do not affect the appearance or use of a building, which makes them particularly appropriate for historical sites and landmarks. **Recommended Action Item #6:** Continue forest management program to mitigate wildfire hazards and promote health of forests within the City's reservoir watersheds.

Tsunamis, commonly called seismic sea waves-or incorrectly, tidal waves, have been responsible for at least 470 fatalities and several hundred million dollars in property damage in the United States and its territories. These events are somewhat rare and major tsunamis occur in the Pacific Ocean region only about once per decade (NOAA 2005b).

Tsunamis have occurred only rarely along the Atlantic Coast. The National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) administered by NOAA maintains a database of worldwide tsunami events recorded since 2000 B.C. According to the NGDC database, there have been 39 events along the North American Atlantic coast that have generated tsunamis.

According to the most recent data, in order for a tsunami to impact the East Coast, an earthquake with a magnitude of 9.0 or greater would need to take place north of Puerto Rico. Although the chances of a tsunami impacting the coast are minute, it could potentially produce waves from four to six feet along the coast. (Sammler, 2005)

4.1.17 Critical vs. Non-critical Hazards

Based on readily available data, local knowledge, and observations, the PHMPC performed a two-stage evaluation of above-mentioned hazards utilizing the Natural Hazard Ranking Sheet (Appendix D). First, they grouped the hazards into two categories: critical and non-critical hazards (Table 4.1.17).

Critical hazards: those hazards in which historical data exist to document impacts that have resulted in significant losses to the Peninsula region and its citizens. Critical hazards are those natural hazards that occur with little or no warning and have the possibility to create such widespread destruction that resources from outside the jurisdiction would be required to respond or recover.

Non-critical hazards: those hazards that have occurred very infrequently or have not occurred at all in the historical data. They are not considered a widespread threat resulting in significant losses of property or life. Non-critical hazards also include hazards that occur frequently (on average every year) and those that the jurisdiction is equipped to mitigate.

Secondly, the PHMPC, in conjunction with the consulting team, ranked each critical hazard based on the threat posed to its citizens (Table 4.1.17). Hazards that ranked critical with a medium to high hazard level were then investigated further and a vulnerability analysis was performed for affected communities.

Table 4.1.17 -Hazard Identification Results

Hazard type	Non-Critical/Critical	Hazard Level
Flooding	Critical	High
Hurricanes	Critical	High/Medium
Tornados	Critical	Medium
Wildfire	Critical	Medium
Nor'easters	Critical	Medium/Low
Winter storms	Critical	Medium/Low
Drought	Non-Critical	Low
Earthquakes	Non-Critical	Low
Biological Hazards/Epidemics	Non-Critical	Low
Thunderstorms	Non-Critical	Low
Dam Failure	Non-Critical	Low
Extreme Heat	Non-Critical	Low
Expansive Soils	Non-Critical	Low
Landslides	Non-Critical	Low
Tsunamis	Non-Critical	Low

5.0 Community Specific Profiles

The previous section addressed general hazard information as it applies to the entire Peninsula region. The following sub-sections address critical hazards that have a

significant recurrence interval that is measurable, and a known hazard history. These sections describe the history of occurrence, vulnerability assessment for a particular hazard, and the community capability analysis for addressing these natural hazards.

A vulnerability assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazard events. The assessment provides the foundation for the rest of the mitigation planning process by defining and quantifying various problems. The assessment process focuses attention on vulnerable areas with the greatest needs by evaluating populations and facilities that are most vulnerable to community specific hazards and to what extent injuries and damages may occur (FEMA, 2001). The risk assessment process allows a community to better understand potential risk and associated vulnerability to hazards.

The planning team developed the natural hazard risk assessment for each member jurisdiction in three main steps: 1) hazard analysis, 2) vulnerability assessment, and 3) capability assessment. This information provides the framework for the PHMPC to develop and prioritize mitigation strategies and plans to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities that the region's communities may encounter from future hazard events.

The multiple-hazard identification and risk assessment processes evaluate the location, extent, magnitude, probabilities, and likelihood of the occurrence of hazards. While there are many hazards that could potentially affect the region, certain hazards are more likely to cause significant damage than others. This analysis attempts to measure these potential impacts and identify the hazards that create the greatest possible risks.

The second phase in this process is the vulnerability assessment, which estimates the extent of injury and damages that may result from a hazard that occurs within the member jurisdiction. The vulnerability assessment also examines the region's existing and future land uses, development trends, and demographics within the identified hazard areas, so that the impacts of future disasters can be lessened.

The third phase of this process includes the capability assessment. The capability assessment will provide the member jurisdiction with a better understanding of preparedness levels and capability to mitigate against natural hazards.

The capability analysis is a key element in developing suitable goals and objectives for mitigation. Because mitigation is most effective at protecting development that does not yet exist, a community's development trends can provide direction, incentive and alternatives to placing new development at risk from natural hazards. Furthermore, a careful analysis of existing capabilities increases the likelihood of identifying practices that could potentially increase the impacts of hazards upon the communities. A properly conducted mitigation capability assessment can also demonstrate potential gaps that hinder mitigation programming or highlight policy needs that could enhance mitigation programming.

Each community's capability with regard to natural hazard mitigation was examined

through interviews with key personnel, data collection, and examination of regulations. The following sample matrix was completed for each of the five Peninsula communities, and was used to trigger discussion about existing policies, regulations, and processes for numerous hazards.

	Town of HAZARDVILLE
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Land Use Plan	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Yes
-Effective Flood Insurance Rate	22-July-77
Map Date	
-Substantial Damage Language	Yes
-Certified Floodplain Manager	No
-Number of Flood-prone Buildings	0
-Number of NFIP policies	0
-Maintain Elevation Certificates	No
-Number of Repetitive Losses	0
CRS Rating	No
Stormwater Program	Yes
Building Code Version	USBC 2000
Full-time Building Official	Edition (based on IBC)
- Conduct "As-built" Inspections	Yes
- BCEGS Rating	TBD
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Plan	
Warning Systems in Place	Yes
-Storm Ready Certified	No
-Weather Radio Reception	Yes
-Outdoor Warning Sirens	Yes
-Emergency Notification (R-911)	Yes
-other (e.g., cable override)	Yes-Cable-Emergency Alert System
GIS system	No
-Hazard Data	N/A
-Building footprints	N/A
-Tied to	N/A

Assessor data	
-Land Use	N/A
designations	
Structural	No
Protection Projects	
Property Owner	Acquisitions
Protection Projects	
Critical Facilities	No
Protected	
Natural Resources	Yes
Inventory	
Cultural Resources	Yes
Inventory	
Erosion Control	Yes
Procedures	
Sediment Control	Yes
Procedures	
Public Information	Yes
Program/Outlet	
Environmental	Yes
Education Program	

Table 5- Capability Matrix (Example)

Explanation of Sample Capability Assessment Matrix (as shown in Table 5)

Comprehensive Plan: Comprehensive Long-Term Community Growth Plan

Land Use Plan: Plan that designates type of land use desired/required for individual parcels; often based on Zoning.

Subdivision Ordinance: Regulations that dictate lot size, density, setbacks, construction type and other parameters for large developments.

Zoning Ordinance: Regulations that dictate acceptable uses for individual parcels; may be tied to Land Use Plan.

Floodplain Management Ordinance: Directs development in identified Flood Hazard Areas. Required for participation in NFIP.

Substantial Damage Language: Provision of Floodplain Management Ordinance requires existing construction be brought into compliance if structure is damaged/improved by more than fifty percent of its value.

Certified Floodplain Manager: Association of State Floodplain Managers' designation for professionally certified floodplain managers.

Number of Flood-Prone Buildings: Number of buildings in the mapped Special Flood Hazard Area.

Number of NFIP policies: Number of buildings insured against flood damage through the NFIP.

Number of Repetitive Losses: Number of properties with multiple flood insurance claims in past ten years.

CRS Rating: Community Rating System of the NFIP is an incentive program that rewards communities for regulations/programs that exceed NFIP minimums through premium reductions for insured.

BCEGS: Building Code Effectiveness Grading System Rating assesses the building codes in effect and how they are enforced, with special emphasis on mitigation of losses from natural hazard.

Emergency Operations Plan: Disaster Response Plan focuses on different disaster types and scenarios.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: Plans such as this may address different types of hazards, including natural hazards, man-made hazards, others as defined by a particular jurisdiction.

Warning: Warning systems in place in a community, including NOAA Weather Radio reception, outdoor sirens, Cable Override, Flood Warning System, or Emergency Warning Notification System.

GIS: Geographic Information System, or geographic databases interfaced with community mapping to provide enhanced planning and response capability.

Structural Protection Projects: Constructed flood protection, such as levees, drainage facilities, detention/retention basins.

Property Protection Projects: Non-structural flood protection through acquisition, elevation of structures, or flood proofing.

Critical Facility Protection: Previous community projects to protect critical facilities May include protection of power substations, sewage lift stations, water-supply sources, the EOC, police/fire stations or medical facilities.

Natural and Cultural Inventory: Inventory of resources, maps, or special regulations to protect natural or cultural resources; examples include wetlands, steep slopes or historic structures.

Erosion or Sediment Control: Regulations to protect streams and waterways from sediment contributions originating from construction, runoff, or other sources.

Public Information or Environmental Education Program: Ongoing programs providing information to the public on hazards, environmental awareness, and emergency preparation. May include flyers in city utility billings, a website,

or an environmental education program for students.

The mitigation capabilities of each community are individually identified and included as part of each community profile.

5.2 City of Newport News Profile

The following sections present a detailed assessment of critical hazards that affect the City of Newport News. Understanding these hazards will assist the Peninsula region in its process of identifying specific risks and developing a mitigation strategy to address those risks.

5.2.1 Flooding – City of Newport News

The geographic location of the City of Newport News makes it extremely susceptible to coastal flooding. Storms associated with coastal flooding include hurricanes and nor'easters. These types of events typically drop large amounts of rain and generate high winds that result in storm surge. Storm surge is essentially the water that is pushed toward the shore by the persistent force of the winds of an approaching storm. Astronomical tides occur independent of climactic conditions. Depending on the tide level at the time of landfall, storm surge may be elevated due to high tides or spring high tides. Flash flooding and urban flooding are also a concern within the City limits.

As part of the NFIP, FEMA created a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the City of Newport News. In addition, the NCDC tracks the occurrence of flooding events for communities across the nation. All of these data sources were considered in developing the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.

FEMA published a FIS for the City of Newport News, dated January 17, 1986. The FIRMs, which accompany this FIS, delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for flooding sources identified in areas of growing development or areas predicted to have future development, at the time of the report. A detailed wave height analysis was developed to in order to delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for the City. This analysis resulted in a 100-year stillwater elevation of 8.5 feet for the City and a maximum 100-year wave crest of 11 to 13 feet. Refer to this report for a detailed description of methods and assumptions. The significant flood events outlined in the FIS are given below in Table 5.2.1a.

Table 5.2.1a-Significant Flood Events

City of Newport News Flood Insurance Study		
Date	Storm	Tide Elevations
August 1933	Hurricane	Max tide heights averaged 8 feet
April 1956	Nor'easter	Not given
October 1957	Hurricane – Not Named	Not given
September 1960	Hurricane Donna	Not given

March 1962

Nor'easter

Max tide heights averaged 6.8 feet

Source: FEMA 1986

The NCDC, operated by NOAA, keeps a record of significant weather related events and damage estimates for the entire country. Listed below (Table 5.2.1b) are the significant events that have affected the City of Newport News.

Table 5.2.1b- NCDC Listed Significant Flood Events –City of Newport News

Date	Event	Precipitation		Comments
September 15 to 17, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	12 to 18 inches	flooding	Numerous roads washed out due to Flooding considered 500-year flood Enormous crop damage
July 19, 2000	Flash Flood	Not given	closures	Heavy rain caused flooding and road

5.2.2 Hurricanes – City of Newport News

The FIS for the City of Newport News identified two historic hurricanes that affected the City (see Table 5.2.1b above); however, specific damage estimates were not given. The NCDC dataset listed five hurricanes for the City of Newport News for the period between 1950 to June 2004. These storms are listed in Table 5.2.2.

Table 5.2.2- Historic Hurricanes – City of Newport News

Date	Storm Name	Category	Descriptions
August 15, 1995	Felix	Not provided	No major damage reported in VA Tides 2.0-2.5 feet above normal
July 12, 1996	Hurricane	Not provided	None given
September 1, 1999	Dennis	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	52mph Prolonged period of tropical cyclone Highest sustained winds at Langley Generated F2 tornado Tide 3 feet above normal Coastal flooding 2 to 5 inches of rain \$27,000 damage

September 15, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	Category 1/Tropical Storm	Spawned 2 tornados Hundreds of downed tress Tide 3.9 feet above normal Numerous roads washed out \$99.4 million in property damage over the entire affected area
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	Category 1/Tropical Storm	Damaged residents and businesses Greatest storm surge since Hazel Thousands of uprooted trees Debris damage to homes Heavy rain caused flooding and road closures Power outage Water contamination

Hurricane Floyd moved through the area in September 1999, dropping 16 inches of rain within 24 hours and generating winds in excess of 40 mph. Throughout the Peninsula, trees and power lines were knocked down, roads flooded, over 5,500 homes were left without power, and one woman was killed when a tree fell on her car. There was damage done to Interstate 64, and flooding along Kiln Creek, Newmarket Creek and Salters Creek.

I-64 flooding in Newport News from Hurricane Floyd

Hurricane Isabel made landfall on September 18, 2003, as a Category 2 hurricane near Drum Inlet, North Carolina. Hurricane conditions affected portions of southeastern Virginia. Rainfall averaged four to seven inches over large portions of eastern North Carolina as well as east-central Virginia. Hurricane Isabel is considered to be one of the most significant storms to hit this area since Hurricane Hazel (1954) and the Chesapeake-Potomac Hurricane of 1933. Isabel produced storm surges six to eight feet above normal high tide levels and is directly responsible for 10 deaths in Virginia and indirectly responsible for 22 deaths. Isabel caused widespread wind and storm surge damage in eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, currently estimated at \$925 million in Virginia. All of the above data was taken from the NOAA Tropical Cyclone Report for Hurricane Isabel (Beven and Cobb, 2004).



Isabel caused 83 million dollars of damage in Newport News, knocked down over 44,000 trees and cut nearly 99 percent of the City's power. Most of the \$83 million damage was residential and business losses in Newport News. The damage assessment report showed a significant amount of dollars used for debris clearance/removal to restore usage to roads, water facilities, and public buildings.

5.2.3 Tornadoes – City of Newport News

The City of Newport News has experienced seven tornadoes over the period of 1951 to 2001 (Table 5.2.3), which have caused a variety of damage. The most significant tornado occurred on September 5, 1979, which generated high winds and caused some injuries in the affected area, which included neighboring areas.

A tornado struck Newport News a little past 3 p.m. on August 6, 1993. A man on the James River Bridge saw three funnel clouds over the river. Two dissipated and the third touched down moving through the woods on the Newport News side of the river. The tornado tracked 12 miles through Newport News, Hampton and Langley Air Force Base. In Newport News, eight people were injured, 163 homes were damaged, 12 were condemned and damage costs were \$1.2 million.

Table 5.2.3- Historic Tornadoes – City of Newport News

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Descriptions
June 27, 1951	F1	0	0	None Reported
April 6, 1958	F1	0	0	None Reported
October 7, 1965	F0	0	0	None Reported
September 5,	F3	0	2	

1979				None Reported
June 1, 1982	F0	0	0	None Reported
August 6, 1993	Not available	0	8	\$1.2 million
August 11, 2001	F0	0	0	Weak tornado damaging a couple of mobile homes and produced minor damage at a townhouse complex near Fort Eustis

5.2.4 Wildfire – City of Newport News

Many wildfires are caused by human acts, both intentional and unintentional. Wildfires are also started through natural occurrences, such as lightning strikes. Wildfire danger can vary greatly season to season and is often exacerbated by dry weather conditions. Because of wild fire risk, VDOF has provided new information on identifying high-risk fire areas. Their Fire Risk Assessment Map was designed to help communities determine areas with the greatest vulnerability to wildfire.

The Wildfire Risk Assessment Map in Appendix B, delineates the aerial extent of wildfire vulnerability within the City of Newport News, based on VDOF fire risk assessment data. The large format Multi-Hazard Map provided with this plan also delineates wildfire hazard areas for Newport News, specifically. Approximately 9 percent of the City falls in a high wildfire risk area. Parameters used to establish these risk boundaries are land use, population density, slope, land cover and proximity to roads.

The proximity of the tree lines or brush to the highway or roadway is also included in the wildfire risk analysis to capture the human/wildfire causal relationship. Travel corridors increase the probability of human presence across a landscape, thereby increasing the probability of wildfire ignition. As such, areas closer to roads are much more likely to attain a higher ignition probability.

5.2.5 Vulnerability Assessment – City of Newport News

The PHMPC conducted a vulnerability analysis for each natural hazard that was identified as critical with medium to high hazard potential. As several of these hazards are prone to occur in any part of the City, the exposure associated with tornadoes and winter storms is assumed to include the entire city. This section describes the methodology used to perform the vulnerability analysis for each hazard and then lists the results of this analysis.

Flooding – City of Newport News

The City of Newport News GIS Department provided tax parcel data including the tax assessor database and digital copies of the FEMA delineated floodplains for the City. The 100-year flood hazard boundaries delineated on the existing FEMA FIRM for the City include detailed, approximate and V-zones. These shapefiles were merged into a single 100-year flood hazard layer and intersected with the parcel layer provided by the City. Any tax parcel that intersected the delineated floodplain was considered as inside the floodplain and its building improvement value was added to the total property value in the 100-year floodplain.

The dataset provided by the City contained 53,585 parcels. Approximately 4,596 (9 percent) of these parcels intersect the 100-year flood hazard area. The total at risk value associated with these parcels is \$2,586,130,866. This is approximately 27 percent of the total improvement value for the entire city.

FEMA has developed a concept to highlight the impact that repetitively flooded structures have had on the NFIP. The term “repetitive loss,” as applied to the NFIP, refers to any property for which two or more flood insurance claims in excess of \$1,000 each in a 10-year period of time have been paid. In 1998, FEMA reported that the NFIP's 75,000 repetitive loss properties had already cost \$2.8 billion in flood insurance payments and numerous other flood prone properties continue to remain at high risk in the nation's floodplains. While these properties make up only one to two percent of the flood insurance policies currently in force, they account for 40 percent of the country's flood insurance claim payments. A report on repetitive loss structures completed by the National Wildlife Federation found that 20 percent of these structures are listed as being outside of the 100-year floodplain (Conrad et al. 1998).

Including flood insurance claims paid as a result of flood damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in 2003, FEMA has identified 20 structures as repetitive loss structures in the City of Newport News.

Hurricane – City of Newport News

Hazards U.S. – Multi Hazard (HAZUS^{®MH}) was utilized to perform a wind hazard analysis for Newport News. HAZUS^{®MH} software is a multi-hazard loss estimation program that was developed under a cooperative agreement between the National Institute of Building Sciences and FEMA. The current version of HAZUS^{®MH} has the ability to calculate earthquake, wind, and flood hazards as well as potential economic losses associated with these hazards. The software is designed with the flexibility to perform loss estimations at three different levels. Level 1 utilizes all default parameters built into the software. Levels 2 and 3 require user defined scenarios and building inventory data. For the purpose of this plan, a Level 1 wind analysis was performed to calculate the wind hazard for each Peninsula community. The software package also has the ability to analyze historic storm data or a probabilistic scenario. The probabilistic scenario activates a database of many thousands of storm tracks and intensities. This scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods

define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year.

Table 5.2.5a lists the total dollar value of exposed structures for the City of Newport News. The HAZUS^{®MH} software is based on the 2002 Census data. Although current development trends in the Peninsula region may render the 2002 Census data somewhat obsolete, this analysis depicts the probability of occurrence and can generally be used to estimate potential damages due to high winds.

Table 5.2.5a- Value of Exposed Structures from HAZUS^{®MH} – City of Newport News

Occupancy Type	Value of Exposed Structures (\$1,000)
Residential	8,859,193
Non-Residential	1,679,920
Total	10,539,113

The probabilistic analysis generated with the HAZUS^{®MH} software utilized the same building stock information listed above. The probabilistic scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year. The probabilistic method was used to generate loss estimations of storms with specific recurrence intervals: 10-, 20-, 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year. Since residential structures comprise a significantly large percentage of the occupancy classification, these data are presented in Table 5.2.5b below.

Table 5.2.5b-Summary of Probabilistic Analysis – Residential Structures – City of Newport News

Return Period		Residential Building Damage – Number of Buildings		
Minor	Moderate	Severe	Destruction	
10-year	72	7	0	0
20-year	719	96	18	0
50-year	5,112	958	171	11
100-year	6,078	1,519	270	49
200-year	15,780	7,151	1,407	602
500-year	16,231	12,985	5,012	3,315
1000-year	14,325	14,266	7,240	5,477

Tornado – City of Newport News

The facilities and building stock that were identified as exposed under hurricane hazards are also exposed to tornado hazards. Tornadoes are random natural events that strike with little warning but are associated with thunderstorms and hurricanes.

Wildfire – City of Newport News

The Wildfire Risk Assessment data, provided by VDOF, was utilized to estimate the wildfire risk for the City of Newport News. This data layer was intersected with the City's tax parcel mapping in order to estimate the value of at risk structures.

According to the VDOF Wildfire Risk Assessment mapping, approximately nine percent of the City is located within the high wildfire risk zone. There are 1,856 parcels that intersect with this high wildfire area, which results in an at risk building stock value of \$1,388,486,700.

Critical Facilities Analysis – City of Newport News

In order to assess the vulnerability of a community to natural hazards, the PHMPC conducted an inventory of Newport News structures and critical facilities (Appendix E). Critical facilities are those facilities that warrant special attention in preparing for a disaster and/or facilities that are of vital importance to maintaining citizen life, health, and safety during and/or directly after a disaster event.

The inventory of critical facilities for the City of Newport News include emergency response facilities such as police stations, fire departments, emergency medical service stations (EMS), public facilities including schools and local government buildings. The code and number provided in the table identify these facilities on the all-hazard mapping provided in Appendix F. Those facilities that are geographically located within an identified hazard zone are listed in Tables 5.2.5c, 5.2.5d, and 5.2.5e.

Table 5.2.5c- Critical Facilities in 100-Year Floodplain

Name	Code	Number_
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 014
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 030
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 031
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 037
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 044
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 049
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 053
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 089
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 087
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 096
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 097
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 123
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 135
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 143
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 145
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 161
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 163
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 056
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 068
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 072
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 078
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 079
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 002
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 008
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 013
Koch Petroleum Group L.P.	HM	14
Richard T. Yates Elem.	SC	26

Source: AMEC

Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

Table 5.2.5d - Critical Facilities at Risk - Surge Zone Hurricane Category 4

Name	Code	Number
Koch Petroleum Group L.P.	HM	14
Newport News Shipbuilding	HM	15
Calvary Sda School	SC	7
Parkview Christian Academy Day	SC	15
B. T. Washington Middle	SC	18

Dunbar-Erwin Elem.	SC	20
Huntington Middle	SC	23
John Marshall Elem.	SC	25
Richard T. Yates Elem.	SC	26
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 014
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 017
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 018
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 027
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 031
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 032
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 033
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 034
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 037
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 038
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 039
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 049
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 051
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 053
Pump Station	PS	WWPFS
Pump Station	PS	WWPDV
East End Health Center	CL	11
Whittaker Hosp Medical Office	CL	12
Youth Campus Day Care	DC	20
Ding Dong Kindergarden	DC	21
Tic-Toc Kindergarten	DC	22
Quality Nursery & Garden Ctr	DC	23
Fire Warehouse	FR	3
Station 2	FR	10
Station 7	FR	11
Zion Baptist Convalescent	NH	3
Nursing Home	NH	12
Mdn Center	NH	13
Spratley Housing	NH	15
Odums Mobile Home Park	TP	14
Davis Mobile Home Court	TP	15
Davis Mobile Home Park	TP	16
Pathco Inc	TP	17
Moons Trailer Park	TP	19
Mobile Home Park	TP	20
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 099
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 089
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 112
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 116
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 086
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 095
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 096

Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 097
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 118
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 120
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 123
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 125
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 139
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 145
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 092
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 108
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 149
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 159
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 161
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 163
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 154
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 054
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 056
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 057
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 060
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 063
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 066
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 067
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 068
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 071
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 072
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 074
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 075
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 077
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 078
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 080
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 001
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 002
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 003
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 005
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 006
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 007
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 008
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 013

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

Table 5.2.5e-Critical Facilities at Risk - High Wildfire Hazard Zone

Name	Code	Number
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 030
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 031
Station 5	FR	2
Station 4	FR	5
Fire Training Center	FR	15
Woodside Hospital	HO	6
Patrick Henry Trailer Park	TP	8
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 117
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 139
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 152
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 165
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 057
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 069
Pump Station	PS	P.S. # 075
Kinyo Virginia Inc.	HM	5

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

5.2.6 Capability Assessment – City of Newport News

As an additional tool to assist with the examination of the hazards identified and to evaluate the community's ability to plan, develop, and implement hazard mitigation activities, the planning team developed a local capability assessment for the City of Newport News. This assessment is designed to highlight both the codified, regulatory tools available to the community to assist with natural hazard mitigation as well as other community assets that may help facilitate the planning and implementation of natural hazard mitigation over time. The following Capability Assessment Matrix was used as a basis for the City of Newport News' mitigation plan.

Table 5.2.6 - Capability Matrix – City of Newport News

	City of Newport News
Comprehensive Plan	Yes

Land Use Plan	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Yes
-Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map Date	1-17-86
-Substantial Damage Language	Yes
-Certified Floodplain Manager	No
-Number of Floodprone Buildings	4,596
-Number of NFIP policies	1,741 (38%) as of 6/04
-Maintain Elevation Certificates	Yes
-Number of Repetitive Losses	20
CRS Rating	None
Stormwater Program	Yes
Building Code Version	VUSBC (IBC 2003)
Full-time Building Official	Yes
- Conduct "As-built" Inspections	Yes
- BCEGS Rating	3
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes
Warning Systems in Place	Yes
-Storm Ready Certified	Yes
-Weather Radio Reception	Yes
-Outdoor Warning Sirens	Yes, for Surry only
-Emergency Notification (R-911)	Yes
-other (e.g., cable override)	Yes, cable-override
GIS system	Yes
-Hazard Data	Yes
-Building footprints	Yes
-Tied to Assessor data	Yes
-Land Use designations	Yes
Structural Protection Projects	Yes
Property Owner Protection Projects	Yes
Critical Facilities Protected	Not fully
Natural Resources Inventory	Yes
Cultural Resources Inventory	Yes
Erosion Control Procedures	Yes
Sediment Control Procedures	Yes
Public Information Program/Outlet	Yes
Environmental Education Program	Yes

Form of Governance

A Council-Manager form of government in which seven persons are elected to serve on City Council manages Newport News. Two members are elected from each of three districts, and the mayor is elected at-large. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council. The City Council also appoints the City Attorney and the City Clerk.

Guiding Community Documents

The City of Newport News has a range of guidance documents and plans for each of their departments. These include a comprehensive plan, a Flood Protection Plan, and emergency management plans. The City uses building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and various planning strategies to address how and where development occurs. One essential way the municipality guides its' future is through policies laid out in the comprehensive plan, entitled Framework for the Future.

Framework for the Future (2000)

The Code of Virginia requires all cities and counties in the state to have a comprehensive plan and to review it every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. The City of Newport News' Framework for the Future features the following:

- The plan presents long-range intentions regarding the direction and nature of future development, assesses current conditions and incorporates citizen desires into long-range public policy.
- Comprised of twelve elements that focus on aspects of future development: economic development, land use, transportation, education, parks and recreation, housing, public safety, historic preservation, human services, culture, environment, and urban services.
- Environmental element concentrates on air quality, wetlands, floodplains, natural heritage areas, soils, and water quality.
- Plans for continued growth and development and urban design in designated growth/redevelopment areas, including:
 - o Oyster Point/Port Warwick
 - o Patrick Henry Mall area, south of the airport
 - o Endview Plantation
 - o Lee Hall Industrial Park

The Framework for the Future also contains a Chesapeake Bay Technical Support Document addendum which further discusses physical constraints to development in the city: protection of potable water supply; shoreline erosion control; public and private access to the waterfront; and redevelopment of intensely developed areas and other areas targeted for redevelopment.

Zoning & Development Standards

- Identifies existing federal and state regulations for wetland, floodplain, and RPA/RMA protection.
- The document outlines required standards for new development and redevelopment based on use and zoning designation.

The City of Newport News has exceeded the minimum requirements of the NFIP through adoption of their floodplain management ordinance. The floodplain is designated as an Overlay Zoning District in Zoning Ordinance, Article XXXI, Section 45, Division 2. The

community has 20 repetitive losses through the NFIP, three of which were constructed after the community's flood hazard areas were mapped (post-FIRM). The City conducted a post-flood analysis after Hurricane Floyd and concluded that one foot of freeboard would be mandated for floodplain structures. The ordinance was amended to incorporate one foot of freeboard for structures, and two feet of freeboard above the BFE for storage of certain chemicals. The freeboard also applies to structures built in the Coastal High Hazard Area. The City's Building Permit application includes a notation regarding the map panel and zone designation, and a space for the Finished Floor Elevation.

A Site Plan Review Committee for new commercial and multi-family development projects is made up of representatives from Fire and Police Departments, Newport News Waterworks, Department of Public Works, Department of Economic Development, Planning, and Codes Compliance. The Engineering Department sends at least three representatives to deal with traffic, stormwater, and storm sewer issues. Emergency Management is not involved in the Site Plan Review Committee. The City has been considering the USACE's desire to be included in the early stages of site plan review.

Building Codes

The Commonwealth of Virginia is responsible for enacting the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (VUSBC), and the City of Newport News is responsible for enforcing the code locally. As of January of 2005, the VUSBC is based on the 2000 International Building Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, and International Fire Protection Code, and the 1999 National Electrical Code. The 2003 version of the IBC has been incorporated into the VUSBC, and went into effect in April 2005. The code contains the building regulations that must be complied with when constructing a new building or structure or an addition to an existing building, maintaining or repairing an existing building, or renovating or changing the use of a building or structure.

Enforcement of the VUSBC is the responsibility of the local government's building inspections department. Newport News charges fees to defray the costs of enforcement and appeals arising from the application of the code. The VUSBC contains enforcement procedures that must be used by the enforcing agency.

As provided in the Uniform Statewide Building Code Law, Chapter 6 (36-97 et seq.) of Title 36 of the Code of Virginia, the USBC supersedes the building codes and regulations of the counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions and state agencies, related to any construction, reconstruction, alterations, conversion, repair or use of buildings and installation of equipment therein. The USBC does not supersede zoning ordinances or other land use controls that do not affect the manner of construction or materials to be used in the construction, alteration, or repair.

Flood Protection Plan

The Flood Protection Plan was developed in 1999 as part of a review of stormwater management program elements in order to receive Flood Mitigation Assistance funding

and as a future NFIP Community Rating System program element. The plan details the City's floodplain management activities, including (re)development regulations, capital projects, maintenance and education/outreach. New initiatives from the plan included development of flood reduction strategies for the Salter's Creek and Newmarket Creek floodplains.

Stormwater Program and Fees

In 1993, the City implemented a Stormwater Management Service Charge to fund a comprehensive stormwater management program, including capital project funding. Consequently, stormwater management capital project funding does not compete with other project funding such as that for schools and public buildings. Within the Salter's Creek and Newmarket Creek drainage basins, a Master Drainage and Flood Control Plan identified major capital projects to address flooding associated with the conveyance system. Implementation of these projects is ongoing and continues as funding becomes available.

Maintenance of the City's stormwater conveyance system is a priority element of the Comprehensive Stormwater Management Program and Flood Protection Plan. Major outfall ditches are on regular maintenance intervals generated by an automated work order system. Roadside, back and side lot ditch maintenance is done on a manual, preventive maintenance schedule.

Stormwater program employees are available to assist property owners with shoreline erosion problems. The engineers can conduct on-site inspections and provide recommendations, and may also act as a liaison with the State's Shoreline Erosion Advisory Service. The City's Department of Planning and Department of Development distributes a brochure on shoreline erosion that includes recommended measures and examples of poor shoreline management.

Public Education

Among the readily available public outreach mechanisms for the City of Newport News, the City's website (<http://www2.ci.newport-news.va.us/newport-news/index.htm>) provides residents with pertinent information, provides on-line complaint forms, real estate information site, and answers numerous Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). The City also posts most of its guiding documents, including the Comprehensive Plan on this site.

The City has implemented a program to educate citizens about floodplain management issues. Direct mailings, community meetings and newspaper advertisements are used to inform citizens about the NFIP and the Flood Assistance Program (see below). The City has also provided at least two of its five libraries with references on floodplain management and flood insurance.

Public educational advisories, public forums and brochure distribution addressing preparedness issues are conducted on an ongoing basis. The City uses presentations at booths, fairs, special needs meetings, and neighborhood group meetings to promote family preparedness and public awareness of shelter locations and evacuation routes.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national civil emergency alert system that uses message relays between member radio and television stations to inform the public about immediate threats to national security, life, and property. EAS is now routinely used for severe weather warnings and can also be employed to disseminate Amber Alerts for missing children. The enhancement is an initiative of Governor Warner's Secure Virginia Panel designed to improve statewide preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for emergencies and disasters. Governor Mark R. Warner announced on June 5, 2004, that Virginia would enhance its public warning capabilities with a new satellite-based system that can rapidly transmit EAS messages throughout the Commonwealth. Newport News is adding a radio station that will broadcast Newport News information only.

Storm Ready – Newport News was one of the first five communities in Virginia to be “Storm Ready.” Storm Ready is a nationwide community preparedness program that uses a grassroots approach to help communities develop plans to handle severe weather. The program encourages communities to take a new, proactive approach to improving local hazardous weather operations by providing emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations. To be officially Storm Ready, a community must:

- Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center,
- Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public,
- Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally,
- Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars, and
- Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises.

Newport News uses Dialogic to manage the City's database of special needs residents. The program allows emergency managers to contact these residents directly in the event of an emergency. A special disaster hotline is activated during disasters, and all residents can call 269-2910 for assistance during events. The Office of Emergency Management has set up a special volunteer Emergency Information Team to supplement regular emergency management staff during disaster events.

Following Hurricanes Isabel and Floyd, the City made special arrangements with nursing homes, other special needs facilities, and Dominion Power to facilitate priority power restoration at these structures. A special needs shelter was established during Hurricane Isabel. In addition, the City Jail and Riverside Hospital have emergency power generators. Riverside Hospital has instituted new security procedures to prevent use of hospital power by area residents who needed to charge cell phones and conduct other non-emergency business after Hurricane Isabel.

Other Mitigation Activities

Flood Assistance Program (FAP) – FAP is a voluntary program that offers flood assistance to owners of structures that are located in the 100-year floodplain, that have finished flood elevations below the BFE and for which construction began prior to December 31, 1974 (pre-FIRM), regardless of the owner's insurance status. There are three types of assistance considered by the program: structure and property acquisition; structure elevation; and structure relocation. Based on a cost-benefit analysis, the City determines which assistance alternative is the most appropriate for each individual site. The program is administered and funded through the City's Department of Engineering, and administrative guidelines for the assistance are in place. As of January 2005, the City has purchased approximately 30 structures and/or parcels through FAP and dedicated the newly acquired land to open space use in perpetuity. The program began in response to flooding associated with Hurricane Floyd. The City has independently completed first floor elevation surveys of all structures in the Salter's Creek and Newmarket Creek floodplains, and the FAP efforts have been focused in these areas due to chronic flooding. The City has also used some stormwater utility funds to purchase homes in these areas.

In November of 1969, the USACE in cooperation with the Cities of Newport News and Hampton completed a local flood control project on Newmarket Creek north of Mercury Boulevard. The project improved the Newmarket Creek channel from Dresden Drive to Mercury Boulevard, where a dam was constructed to divert floodwaters from Newmarket Creek into Government Ditch. In the 1980s, the City of Newport News extended the Newmarket Creek Improvement project north from Dresden Drive to J. Clyde Morris Boulevard. The City's channelization project confined the 100-year flood to the newly constructed channel cross-section. These projects significantly reduced the frequency of flooding between Mercury Boulevard and J. Clyde Morris Boulevard.

Green Foundation – The Newport News Green Foundation works with residents and landowners to preserve and establish green areas in the city. The program is administered through the Department of Development. Priority acquisitions include remnant parcels with trees, along major arterials. City planning officials note that this program assists with preservation of open space, and could be used as a mitigation tool to address future land use of flood-prone, acquired parcels.

Newport News has 170 sanitary sewer pumping stations throughout the city. Officials applied for post-Isabel mitigation funding to elevate six of the repetitively-flooded stations. Federal-funding was denied; however, the City has decided the project must go forward and has included it in the budget for the coming year.

The City's EOC was originally located in the basement of City Hall, in the eastern end of Newport News. Due to flooding concerns, a new EOC compound was constructed in the Oyster Point area. The windows of the new EOC are hurricane-proof (Category 2 storm), and the building complex has its own regularly-tested power generator back-up system. Following Hurricane Isabel and the receipt of updated storm surge mapping, several of the city emergency shelters have been taken off the list. The new list of primary and

secondary shelters does not include any flood-prone structures, and the City is making arrangements to ensure that residents in the southeast community (flood-prone) part of the city are bused to shelters in the northern section. Primary shelters are built to resist Category 2 storms.

5.3 City of Williamsburg Profile

The following sections present a detailed assessment of critical hazards that affect the City of Williamsburg. Understanding these hazards will assist the Peninsula region in its process of identifying specific risks and developing a mitigation strategy to address those risks.

5.3.1 Flooding – City of Williamsburg

As part of the NFIP, FEMA has created a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for the City of Williamsburg. In addition, the NCDC tracks the occurrence of flooding events for communities across the nation. These data sources and others were utilized in developing the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.

The FIS for the City of Williamsburg was published March 2, 1994. The FIRMs, which accompany this FIS, delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for flooding sources identified in areas of growing development or areas predicted to have future development, at the time of the report. A detailed study was conducted in order to delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for the City. This analysis resulted in a 100-year stillwater elevation of 8.5 feet for most of the City. The significant flood events outlined in the FIS are given below in Table 5.3.1a, although specific reference to flooding or damage in Williamsburg in the FIS is scarce.

Table 5.3.1a -Significant Flood Events – City of Williamsburg

Date	Storm	Tide Elevations
August 1933	Hurricane	Max tide heights averaged 8 feet
April 1956	Nor'easter	Not given
October 1957	Hurricane – Not Named	Not given
September 1960	Hurricane Donna	Not given
March 1962	Nor'easter	Max tide heights averaged 6.8 feet

Source: FEMA 1994

The NCDC, operated by NOAA, also keeps a record of significant weather related events and damage estimates for the entire country. Listed below (Table 5.3.1b) are the significant events that have affected the City of Williamsburg.

Table 5.3.1b- NCDC Listed Significant Flood Events –City of Williamsburg

Date	Event	Precipitation	Comments
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September 15 to 17, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	12 to 18 inches	Numerous roads washed out due to flooding Flooding considered 500-year flood Enormous crop damage
July 19, 2000	Flash Flood	Not given	Heavy rain caused flooding and road closures of Routes 30 and 60 near Toano

5.3.2 Hurricanes – City of Williamsburg

The FIS for the City of Williamsburg identified three historic hurricanes that affected the City (see Table 5.3.1a above); however, specific damage details are not provided. The NCDC dataset listed seven hurricanes for the City of Williamsburg for the period 1950 to June 2004. These storms are listed in Table 5.3.2. An obvious disconnect between the data sources is evident. The NCDC database covers the past 50 years, but only cites storms since 1995 and omits major hurricanes, such as Donna (1960), which are cited in the FIS.

Hurricane Floyd moved through the area dropping four to five inches of rain within 24 hours and generated winds in excess of 40 mph. Trees and power lines were knocked down, roads flooded, over 5,500 homes were left without power, and one woman was killed when a tree fell on her car. There is no data indicating where the death occurred.

Hurricane Isabel made landfall on September 18, 2003 as a Category 2 hurricane near Drum Inlet, North Carolina. Hurricane Isabel is considered to be one of the most significant tropical cyclones to hit this area since Hurricane Hazel (1954) and the Chesapeake-Potomac hurricane of 1933 (Hazel is not included on either the NCDC or FIS data sets, but has been identified locally by the PHMPC). Isabel produced storm surges six to eight feet above normal high tide levels and is directly responsible for 10 deaths in Virginia and indirectly responsible for 22 deaths. Isabel caused wide spread wind and storm surge damage in eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, currently estimated at \$925 million in Virginia. All of the above data was taken from the NOAA Tropical Cyclone Report for Hurricane Isabel (Beven and Cobb, 2004).

During the 2004 hurricane season, five separate tropical cyclones (Charley, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne, and Gaston) of varying magnitude hit the eastern and Gulf coasts of the United States. Although the damage from these storms to the Peninsula region was minor, the occurrence of significant multiple events over a few weeks highlights the vulnerability of the planning area to these storms, and infers the disruption that they create (Table 5.3.2).

Table 5.3.2- Historic Hurricanes – City of Williamsburg

Date	Storm Name	Category	Descriptions
August 15, 1995	Felix	Not given	No major damage reported in VA Tides 2.0-2.5 feet above normal
July 12, 1996	Hurricane	Not Given	None given
September 1, 1999	Dennis	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	Prolonged period of tropical cyclone Generated a F2 tornado Tide 3 feet above normal Coastal flooding 2 to 5 inches of rain \$27,000 damage
September 15, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	Category 1	Spawned 2 tornados Hundreds of downed tress Tide 3.9 feet above normal Numerous roads washed out \$99.4 million in property damage over the entire affected area
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	Category 1/Tropical Storm	Hundreds of downed tress Loss of power Damaged residents and businesses Greatest storm surge since Hazel
August 18, 2004	Charley	Hurricane	Highest sustained wind was 73 mph Uprooted of trees and downed numerous power lines Over 2 million Virginians without power Heavy rain and wind gust
September 8, 2004	Frances	Hurricane	Generated 9 tornados in Central Virginia High winds Large amounts of rainfall/flooding
September 17, 2004	Ivan	Hurricane	Spawned unconfirmed tornados Power outage (66,000) Heavy rain/flooding

September 28, 2004	Jeanne	Hurricane	Flash flooding/heavy rainfall Power outage
August 30, 2004	Gaston	Tropical Depression	Hard rains that processed flooding Roads under water Power outage (99,600 statewide)

5.3.3 Tornadoes – City of Williamsburg

The City of Williamsburg has experienced three recorded tornadoes between 1896 to 1999 (Table 5.3.3) that caused damage. The most significant tornado occurred on October 14, 1986, which generated wind of 110 mph and caused \$1.8 million in damages the entire affected area.

Table 5.3.3- Historic Tornadoes – City of Williamsburg

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Descriptions
July 8, 1896	Not Given	Not Given	2-5	Spawned by a hurricane Barns and small houses destroyed
May 8, 1984	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Spawned by sever thunderstorms Destroyed three mobile homes
October 14, 1986	F2	Not Given	Not Given	Downburst of 110mph Damages of \$1.8 million over entire affected area

5.3.4 Wildfire – City of Williamsburg

Many wildfires are caused by human acts, either intentional, such as arson or unintentionally. They can also be started by natural occurrences, such as lightning strikes. Wildfire danger can vary greatly from season to season and is often exacerbated by dry weather conditions. Because of wildfire risk, VDOF has produced Fire Risk Assessment Maps designed to help communities determine areas with the greatest vulnerability to wildfire.

The Wildfire Risk Assessment Map, Appendix B, delineates the aerial extent of wildfire vulnerability within the City of Williamsburg. Approximately 55 percent of the city is in a high wildfire risk area. Parameters used to establish these risk boundaries are land use, population density, slope, land cover and proximity to roads. The proximity of the tree lines or brush to the highway or roadway is also included in the wildfire risk analysis to capture the human/wildfire causal relationship. Travel corridors increase the probability of human presence, thereby increasing the probability of wildfire ignition. Thus, areas

closer to roads are much more likely to attain a higher ignition probability.

Parts of the Peninsula region near Williamsburg are experiencing an accelerated development rate. Land that once was rural and relatively inaccessible is now either under development or planned for development. Although the clearing of land for development removes potential fuel sources for wildfire, the wildfire hazard is not necessarily diminished because human access to the area is significantly increased. This development trend expands the wildland/urban interface, by placing structures in close proximity to large amounts of vegetation, which in turn increases the risk of wildfire (NWUIFPP undated).

5.3.5 Vulnerability Assessment – City of Williamsburg

The PHMPC conducted a vulnerability analysis for each critical hazard that was identified as having a medium to high hazard potential of occurrence. As several of these hazards are prone to occur in any part of the city, the exposure associated with tornados and winter storms is assumed to include the entire city. This section describes the method used to perform the vulnerability analysis for each hazard and then lists the results.

Flooding – City of Williamsburg

The City's GIS consultant provided a building layer, which was overlaid with the City of Williamsburg FIRM. The two maps were compared to determine the number of buildings in the 100-year floodplain, as the results determined that no buildings were located within the 100-year floodplain of Williamsburg.

FEMA has developed a concept to highlight the impact that repetitively flooded structures have had on the NFIP. The term "repetitive loss," as applied to the NFIP, refers to any property for which two or more flood insurance claims in excess of \$1,000 each in a 10-year period of time have been paid. Including flood insurance claims paid as a result of flood damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in 2003, FEMA has identified no (zero) repetitive loss structures in the City of Williamsburg.

Hurricane – City of Williamsburg

Hazards U.S. – Multi Hazard (HAZUS^{®MH}) was utilized to perform a wind hazard analysis for the entire Peninsula region. HAZUS^{®MH} software is a multi-hazard loss estimation program that was developed under a cooperative agreement between the National Institute of Building Sciences and FEMA. The current version of HAZUS^{®MH} has the ability to calculate earthquake, wind, and flood hazards as well as potential economic losses associated with these hazards. The software is designed with the flexibility to perform loss estimations at three different levels. Level 1 utilizes all default parameters built into the software. Levels 2 and 3 require user defined scenarios and building inventory data. For the purpose of this Plan, a Level 1 wind analysis was performed to calculate the wind hazard for each Peninsula community. The probabilistic scenario activates a database of many thousands of storm tracks and intensities. This

scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year.

Table 5.3.5a lists the total dollar value of exposed structures for the City of Williamsburg to wind damage based on the 2002 Census data.

Table 5.3.5a- Value of Exposed Structures from HAZUS^{®MH} – City of Williamsburg

Occupancy Type	Value of Exposed Structures (\$1,000)
Residential	727,908
Non-Residential	229,073
Total	956,981

The probabilistic analysis generated with the HAZUS^{®MH} software utilized the same building stock information listed above for the 1933 historic hurricane. The probabilistic scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year. The probabilistic method was used to generate loss estimations of storms with specific recurrence intervals: 10-, 20-, 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year. Since residential structures comprised a significantly large percentage of the occupancy classification these data are presented in Table 5.3.5b below.

Table 5.3.5b- Summary of Hurricane Probabilistic Analysis on Residential Structures – Williamsburg

Return Period		Residential Building Damage – Number of Buildings		
Minor	Moderate	Severe	Destruction	
10-year	5	0	0	0
20-year	21	1	0	0
50-year	106	9	1	0

100-year	17	1	0	0
200-year	719	255	14	5
500-year	922	712	98	46
1000-year	897	822	148	69

Tornado – City of Williamsburg

The facilities and building stock that were identified as exposed under hurricane hazards are also exposed to tornado hazards. Tornadoes are random natural events that strike with little warning but are associated with thunderstorms and hurricanes. No damage estimates have been created for tornadoes that might strike Williamsburg.

Wildfire – City of Williamsburg

The Wildfire Risk Assessment data, provided by the Virginia Department of Forestry, was used as a starting point to estimate the wildfire risk for the City of Williamsburg. This data layer was revised by City staff and incorporated into the all-hazard map (Appendix F). This data layer was overlaid with the City's tax parcel mapping in order to estimate the value of at risk structures. The VDOF also provided the number of wildfire incidence reported from 1995-2001.

According to the VDOF, no wildfires were reported in Williamsburg between 1995-2001. City staff provided the value of residential and commercial parcels that are at risk to wildfire. The values are based on the improvement values for residential and commercial parcels that intersect the high wildfire hazard areas. The analysis resulted in an at-risk value of \$14,582,700 for residential properties and \$9,304,700 for commercial properties.

Critical Facilities

The PHMPC also conducted an inventory of Williamsburg critical facilities (Appendix E). Critical facilities are those facilities that warrant special attention in preparing for a disaster and/or facilities that are of vital importance to maintaining citizen life, health, and safety during and/or directly after a disaster event. The inventory of critical facilities for the City of Williamsburg includes emergency response facilities such as police stations, fire departments, emergency medical service stations (EMS), public facilities including schools and local government buildings (Table 5.3.5c). Those critical facilities that are geographically located within an identified hazard zone are listed below.

Table 5.3.5c-Critical Facilities at Risk – High Wildfire Hazard Zone

Name	Code	Number
Pump Station	PS	534
Pump Station	PS	536
Pump Station	PS	532
Dam	DM	543

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

5.3.6 Capability Assessment – City of Williamsburg

As an additional tool to assist with the examination of the hazards identified and to evaluate the community's ability to plan, develop, and implement hazard mitigation activities, the planning team developed a local capability assessment for the City of Williamsburg. This assessment is designed to highlight both the codified, regulatory tools available to the community to assist with natural hazard mitigation as well as other community assets that may help facilitate the planning and implementation of natural hazard mitigation over time. The following Capability Assessment Matrix was used as a basis for the City of Williamsburg's mitigation plan.

Table 5.3.6 - Capability Matrix – City of Williamsburg

	City of Williamsburg
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Land Use Plan	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Floodplain Management Ordinance	No – using Chesapeake Bay Preservation ordinance
-Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map	3-2-94
Date	
-Substantial Damage Language	No
-Certified Floodplain Manager	No
-Number of Floodprone Buildings	_0_
-Number of NFIP policies	29, as of 12/03
-Maintain Elevation Certificates	No
-Number of Repetitive Losses	_0_
CRS Rating	None
Stormwater Program	Yes
Building Code Version	VUSBC (IBC 2003)
Full-time Building Official	Yes
- Conduct "As-built" Inspections	Yes
- BCEGS Rating	2
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes
Warning Systems in Place	Yes
-Storm Ready Certified	No
-Weather Radio Reception	Yes
-Outdoor Warning Sirens	Yes, just for Surry
-Emergency Notification (R-911)	No
-other (e.g., cable override)	Text alerts in public bldgs (w/James City County)
GIS system	under development
-Hazard Data	under development
-Building footprints	Yes

-Tied to Assessor data	Yes
-Land Use designations	under development
Structural Protection Projects	Yes
Property Owner Protection Projects	Yes
Critical Facilities Protected	Not fully
Natural Resources Inventory	Yes
Cultural Resources Inventory	Yes
Erosion Control Procedures	Yes
Sediment Control Procedures	Yes
Public Information Program/Outlet	Yes
Environmental Education Program	Yes

One highlight from the matrix is the existence of 29 NFIP policies, when there are no buildings within the 100-year floodplain. This suggests the City may be unaware of flooding or drainage issues.

Form of Governance

The Williamsburg City Council is composed of five members, elected at-large. The Council appoints the Mayor, Vice Mayor, City Manager, City Attorney and Clerk of Council. The Mayor chairs the City Council and acts as the official head of the City government. The City Manager administers the City government, carrying out the policies of City Council. The Council members serve four-year staggered terms, with elections held in May in even-numbered years.

Comprehensive Plan

Zoning & Development Standards

- Identifies existing federal and state regulations for wetland and RPA/RMA protection.
- The document outlines required standards for new development and redevelopment based on use and zoning designation.

Stormwater Program

Oversight for the City's drainage system is provided by the Department of Public Works, Engineering Division. Engineering staff review site and subdivision plans to ensure compliance with the City's ordinances, provide project management for the City's capital improvement program, and provide quality control on construction of public improvements. Site plans for large developments are required to incorporate a stormwater fee or stormwater utility to ensure long-term maintenance of the drainage improvements. The Department has assisted with installation of BMPs for several chronically-flooded intersections. Engineers are also available to assist citizens with questions on all aspects of Public Works and Utilities.

Public Education

Among the readily available public outreach mechanisms for the City of Williamsburg,

the City's website (<http://www.ci.williamsburg.va.us/index.htm>) provides residents with pertinent information, a property information tool, and answers to numerous Frequently Asked Questions. The City also posts most of its guiding documents, including the Comprehensive Plan.

The Fire and Police Departments conduct numerous types of public outreach regarding crime and fire prevention, including a program for fourth-grade students regarding fire and all-hazard safety. The Emergency Preparedness web site contains sections promoting family disaster preparedness, and a Neighborhood Guide with action plans and other valuable information for Williamsburg's residents and visitors. City Hall maintains a display of pertinent brochures and disaster-related handouts.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national civil emergency alert system that uses message relays between member radio and television stations to inform the public about immediate threats to national security, life, and property. EAS is now routinely used for severe weather warnings and can also be employed to disseminate Amber Alerts for missing children. The enhancement is an initiative of Governor Warner's Secure Virginia Panel designed to improve statewide preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for emergencies and disasters. Governor Mark R. Warner announced June 5, 2004, that Virginia will enhance its public warning capabilities with a new satellite-based system that can rapidly transmit EAS messages throughout the Commonwealth. WMBG 740AM provides public notifications for Williamsburg.

Community Emergency Response Teams – By summer 2006, the City plans to recruit, train, and deploy functioning Neighborhood Response Teams, trained through the Citizen Corps/CERT process, to assist with government response of natural and manmade disasters and emergencies. CERT helps communities respond to disasters during the first 72 hours following a disaster when flooded roads, disrupted communications, and emergency demand outweigh local emergency services. The purpose of CERT training is to provide private citizens with basic skills to handle virtually all of their own needs and then to respond to their community's needs in the aftermath of a disaster.

Other Mitigation Activities

Numerous best management practices (BMPs) have been implemented to alleviate chronic flooding in key intersections, including a redesigned drainage system along Richmond Road with larger culverts, and improved drainage at the Yankee Candle Factory. A dam break in 1988 resulted in a pond redesign within the City. Several private property owners have addressed problems with erosion control and mudslides on steep slopes, especially following the heavy precipitation associated with Hurricane Floyd.

Critical facility protection has been addressed through a Homeland Security Assessment, which notes the importance of Williamsburg as home to the "ideas of democracy." Electronic card access for the EOC was added to increase security during disasters and terror alerts. The reservoir and pump station were recently fenced. A mobile command unit for the EOC has been arranged to provide backup in the case of an event in central

Williamsburg. The City's Property Information System is now backed up and maintained by a remote vendor with power backup. During and after Hurricane Isabel when power was unavailable, City officials had no access to the system because the remote vendor did not have power. The City also maintains a database of critical road intersections and has developed a plan to provide power backup to those intersections as necessary. The City's filter plant now has power backup and all pump stations will soon have generator back-up. During power outages, volunteer Ham radio operators are invited to the EOC to assist with communications.

Many special needs residents are addressed in State-mandated emergency plans for nursing homes. Backup power plans are incorporated into the plans, and emergency management officials meet quarterly with hospital and nursing home representatives to address planning issues. Williamsburg has added hospital and nursing home representatives to the EOC.

In cooperation with James City County, Williamsburg is installing text alerts for severe weather in public buildings, including school and libraries. Large digital readout boxes are installed, generally above prominent doorways, and can be programmed to display a particular warning or message. Rather than sharing shelters with James City County as in previous disasters; Williamsburg is developing a new shelter plan for their residents.

5.4 James City County Profile

The following sections present a detailed assessment of critical hazards that affect James City County. Understanding these hazards will assist the Peninsula region in its process of identifying specific risks and developing a mitigation strategy to address those risks.

5.4.1 Flooding – James City County

Due to its geographic location, James City County is susceptible to coastal flooding. Storms associated with coastal flooding include tropical cyclones and nor'easters. These types of events typically drop large amounts of rain and generate high winds that result in storm surge. Storm surge is the water that is pushed toward the shore by the persistent force of the winds of an approaching storm. Astronomical tides occur independent of climactic conditions. Depending on the tide level at the time a land-falling storm surge may be elevated. Flash flooding and urban flooding are also a concern within the County limits.

As part of the NFIP, FEMA has created a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for James City County. In addition, the NCDC tracks the occurrence of flooding events for communities across the nation. All of these data sources were utilized in developing the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.

FEMA published a FIS for James City County, dated February 6, 1991. The FIRMs,

which accompany this FIS, delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for flooding sources identified in areas of growing development or areas predicted to have future development, at the time of the report. A detailed wave height analysis was developed in order to delineate the 100- and 500 year flood hazard boundaries for the County. This analysis resulted in a 100-year stillwater elevation of 8.5 feet for the County and a maximum 100-year wave crest of 11 to 13 feet. Refer to this report for a detailed description of methods and assumptions. The significant flood events outlined in the FIS are given below in Table 5.4.1a.

Table 5.4.1a- Significant Flood Events – James City County

Date	Storm	Tide Elevations
August 1933	Hurricane	Max tide heights averaged 8 feet
April 1956	Nor'easter	Not given
October 1957	Hurricane – Not Named	Not given
September 1960	Hurricane Donna	Not given
March 1962	Nor'easter	Max tide heights averaged 6.8 feet

Source: FEMA 1991

The NCDC, operated by NOAA, keeps a record of significant weather related events and damage estimates for the entire country. Listed below (Table 5.4.1b) are the significant events that have affected James City County.

Table 5.4.1b- NCDC Listed Significant Flood Events –James City County

Date	Event	Precipitation	Comments
September 15 to 17, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	12 to 18 inches	<p>flooding</p> <p>Numerous roads washed out due to</p> <p>Flooding considered 500-year flood</p> <p>Enormous crop damage</p>
July 19, 2000	Flash Flood	Not given	<p>Heavy rain caused flooding and road</p> <p>closures of Routes 30 and 60 near Toano</p>

5.4.2 Hurricanes – James City County

The FIS for James City County identified three hurricanes and 2 nor'easters that affected the County (see Table 5.4.1a above); however, specific damage estimates were not given. The NCDC dataset listed five hurricanes for James City County for the period between 1950 to June 2004. These storms are listed in Table 5.4.2. As in all other Peninsula communities, there are clear gaps and overlaps in the available data.

Hurricane Floyd moved through the area dropping four to five inches of rain within 24

hours and generated winds in excess of 40 mph. Throughout the Peninsula, trees and power lines were knocked down and roads were flooded; over 5,500 homes were left without power.



Hurricane Isabel made landfall on September 18, 2003 as a Category 2 hurricane near Drum Inlet, North Carolina. Hurricane Isabel is considered to be one of the most significant tropical cyclones to hit this area since hurricane Hazel (1954) and the Chesapeake-Potomac Hurricane of 1933. Isabel produced storm surges 6 to 8 feet above normal high tide levels and is directly responsible for 10 deaths in Virginia and indirectly responsible for 22 deaths. Isabel caused widespread wind and

Hurricane Isabel tree damage in James City County

storm surge damage in eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, currently estimated at \$925 million in Virginia. All of the above data was taken from the NOAA Tropical Cyclone Report for Hurricane Isabel (Beven and Cobb, 2004).

Table 5.4.2- Historic Hurricanes – James City County

Date	Storm Name	Category	Descriptions
August 15, 1995	Felix	Not given	No major damage reported in VA Tides 2.0-2.5 feet above normal
July 12, 1996	Hurricane	Not Given	None given

				Prolonged period of tropical cyclone Highest sustained winds at Langley 52
September 1, 1999	Dennis	Hurricane/Tropical Storm	mph	Generated a F2 tornado Tide 3 feet above normal Coastal flooding 2 to 5 inches of rain \$27,000 damage
September 15, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	Category 1		Spawned 2 tornados Hundreds of downed tress Tide 3.9 feet above normal Numerous roads washed out \$99.4 million in property damage over the entire affected area Dam failure near Scotland Ferry/Route 31-this led to houses being flooded
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	Category 1/Tropical storm		Hundreds of downed tress Loss of power Damaged residents and businesses Greatest storm surge since Hazel
August 18, 2004	Charley	Hurricane	numerous power	Highest sustained wind was 73 mph Uprooted of trees and downed power lines Over 2 million Virginians without power Heavy rain and wind gust
September 8, 2004	Frances	Hurricane	Virginia	Generated 9 tornados in Central High winds Large amounts of rainfall/flooding
September 17, 2004	Ivan	Hurricane		Spawned unconfirmed tornados Power outage (66,000) Heavy rain/flooding
September 28, 2004	Jeanne	Hurricane		Flash flooding/heavy rainfall Power outage
August 30, 2004	Gaston	Tropical Depression		Hard rains that processed flooding Roads under water Power outage (99,600 statewide)

5.4.3 Tornados – James City County

James City County has experienced three tornados over the period of 1896 to 1999 (Table

5.4.3), which have caused a variety of damage. The most significant tornado occurred on October 14, 1986, which generated wind of 110 mph and cause \$1.8 million in damages over the entire affected area.

Table 5.4.3-Historic Tornadoes – James City County

Date	Magnitude	Deaths	Injuries	Descriptions
July 8, 1896	Not Given	Not Given	2-5	Spawned by a hurricane Barns and small houses destroy
May 8, 1984	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given	Spawned by sever thunderstorms Destroyed three mobile homes
October 14, 1986	F2	Not Given	Not Given	Downburst of 110mph Damages of \$1.8 million over entire affected area

5.4.4 Wildfire – James City County

Wildfires are caused through human acts like arson or careless accidents, or through natural occurrences, such as lightning strikes. Wildfire danger can vary greatly season to season and is often exacerbated by dry weather conditions. Because of wildfire risk, VDOF has developed Fire Risk Assessment Maps designed to help communities determine areas with the greatest vulnerability.

The Wildfire Risk Assessment Map, Map C-3, delineates the aerial extent of wildfire vulnerability within James City County. Approximately 33 percent of the County lies within a high wildfire risk area. Parameters used to establish these risk boundaries are land use, population density, slope, land cover and proximity to roads. The proximity of the tree lines or brush to the highway or roadway is also included in the wildfire risk analysis to capture the human/wildfire causal relationship. Travel corridors increase the probability of human presence across a landscape, thereby increasing the probability of wildfire ignition. As such, areas closer to roads are much more likely to attain a higher ignition probability. James City County is currently experiencing an accelerated development rate. Land that once was rural and relatively inaccessible is now either under development or planned for development. Although the clearing of land for development removes potential fuel sources for wildfire, the wildfire hazard is not necessarily diminished because human access to the area is significantly increased. This development trend expands the wildland/urban interface, which place structures in close

proximity to large amounts of vegetation, which in turn increases the risk of wildfire (NWUIFPP undated).

5.4.5 Vulnerability Assessment – James City County

The PHMPC conducted a vulnerability analysis for each critical hazard that was identified. As several of these hazards are prone to occur in any part of the County, the exposure associated with tornados and winter storms is assumed to include the entire County. This section describes the method used to perform the vulnerability analysis for each hazard and then lists the results.

Flooding – James City County

The County provided a flood layer, a tax parcel layer, and a tax assessor database. These layers were overlaid to determine the number of parcels that intersect the 100-year floodplain. The tax assessor database was used to determine the improvement values of these properties.

The analysis showed that there are 2,133 parcels that intersect the 100-year floodplain. These parcels have an improvement value of \$979,665,400.

FEMA has developed a concept to highlight the impact that repetitively flooded structures have had on the NFIP. The term “repetitive loss,” as applied to the NFIP, refers to any property for which two or more flood insurance claims in excess of \$1,000 each in a 10-year period of time have been paid. In 1998, FEMA reported that the NFIP's 75,000 repetitive loss properties have already cost \$2.8 billion in flood insurance payments and numerous other flood prone properties continue to remain at high risk in the nation's floodplains. While these properties make up only one percent of the flood insurance policies currently in force, they account for 30 percent of the country's flood insurance claim payments. A report on repetitive loss structures completed by the National Wildlife Federation found that 20 percent of these structures are listed as being outside of the 100-year floodplain (Conrad et al. 1998).

Including flood insurance claims paid as a result of flood damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in 2003, FEMA has identified seven structures as repetitive loss structures in James City County.

Hurricane – James City County

Hazards U.S. – Multi Hazard (HAZUS^{®MH}) was utilized to perform a wind hazard analysis for the entire Peninsula region. HAZUS^{®MH} software is a multi-hazard loss estimation program that was developed under a cooperative agreement between the National Institute of Building Sciences and FEMA. The current version of HAZUS^{®MH} has the ability to calculate earthquake, wind, and flood hazards as well as potential economic losses associated with these hazards. The software is designed with the flexibility to perform loss estimations at three different levels. Level 1 utilizes all default

parameters built into the software. Levels 2 and 3 require user defined scenarios and building inventory data. For the purpose of this Plan, a Level 1 wind analysis was performed to calculate the wind hazard for each Peninsula community. The probabilistic scenario activates a database of many thousands of storm tracks and intensities. This scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year.

Table 5.4.5a lists the total dollar value of exposed structures for James City County. The default data set provided with the HAZUS^{®MH} software is based on the 2002 Census data. This analysis depicts the probability of occurrence and can generally be used estimate potential damages due to high winds.

Table 5.4.5a-Total dollar value of Exposed Structures from HAZUS^{®MH} – James City County

Occupancy Type	Value of Exposed Structures (\$1,000)
Residential	\$3,111,100
Non-Residential	\$740,910
Total	\$3,852,010

The probabilistic analysis generated with the HAZUS^{®MH} software utilized the same building stock information listed above. The probabilistic scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year. The probabilistic method was used to generate loss estimations of storms with specific recurrence intervals: 10-, 20-, 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year. Since residential structures comprised a significantly large percentage of the occupancy classification these data are presented in Table 5.4.5b below.

Table 5.4.5b-Summary of Probabilistic Analysis – Residential Structures – James City County

Return Period		Residential Building Damage – Number of Buildings		
Minor	Moderate	Severe	Destruction	
10-year	10	0	0	0
20-year	83	3	0	0
50-year	630	37	2	0
100-year	58	2	0	0
200-year	5,029	1,113	74	66
500-year	7,400	3,235	578	533

1000-year 7,442 3,554 735 700

Tornado Vulnerability – James City County

The facilities and building stock that were identified as exposed under hurricane hazards are also exposed to tornado hazards. Tornadoes are random natural events that strike with little warning but are associated with thunderstorms and hurricanes. No damage estimates have been created for tornadoes that might strike James City County.

Wildfire – James City County

The Wildfire Risk Assessment data, provided by the Virginia Department of Forestry, was utilized to estimate the wildfire risk for James City County. This data layer was overlaid with the County's tax parcel mapping in order to estimate the value of at risk structures. The VDOF also provided the number of wildfire incidences reported from 1995 to 2001.

According to the VDOF, no incidences of wildfire were reported for James City County from 1995 to 2001. Analysis of the County resulted in 13,678 parcels intersecting a high wildfire zone. These parcels have a total improvement value of \$3,881,690,400.

Critical Facilities

In order to assess the vulnerability of a community to natural hazards, the PHMPC conducted an inventory of James City County structures and critical facilities (Appendix E). Critical facilities are those facilities that warrant special attention in preparing for a disaster and/or facilities that are of vital importance to maintaining citizen life, health, and safety during and/or directly after a disaster event. The inventory of critical facilities for James City County includes emergency response facilities such as police stations, fire departments, emergency medical service stations (EMS), public facilities including schools and local government buildings. Those facilities that are geographically located within an identified hazard zone are listed below (Table 5.4.5c).

Table 5.4.5c- Critical Facilities at Risk - High Wildfire Hazard Zone

Name	Code	Number
Fire Station 5	FR	3
Fire Station 3	FR	5
Law Enforcement Center	PO	1
James City Co Fire Station #3	HM	85
Jamestown High School	SC	5
James City Co Fire Station #3	HM	85
Dam	DM	2
James River Elementary School	SC	13

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

5.4.6 Capability Assessment – James City County

As an additional tool to assist with the examination of the hazards identified and to evaluate the community's ability to plan, develop, and implement hazard mitigation activities, the planning team developed a local capability assessment for James City County. This assessment is designed to highlight both the codified, regulatory tools available to the community to assist with natural hazard mitigation as well as other community assets that may help facilitate the planning and implementation of natural hazard mitigation over time. The following Capability Assessment Matrix has been used as a basis for James City County's mitigation plan.

Table 5.4.6 - Capability Matrix – James City County

	James City County
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Land Use Plan	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Yes
-Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map Date	2-6-91
-Substantial Damage Language	Yes, but not called "substantial damage"
-Certified Floodplain Manager	No
-Number of Floodprone Buildings	200
-Number of NFIP policies	476, as of 12/03
-Maintain Elevation Certificates	Yes
-Number of Repetitive Losses	7
CRS Rating	Class 9
Stormwater Program	Yes
Building Code Version	VUSBC (IBC 2003)
Full-time Building Official	Yes
- Conduct "As-built" Inspections	Yes
- BCEGS Rating	3
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes
Warning Systems in Place	Yes
-Storm Ready Certified	No
-Weather Radio Reception	Yes
-Outdoor Warning Sirens	Yes, just for Surry
-Emergency Notification (R-911)	Yes
-other (e.g., cable override)	CERT, cable over-ride
GIS system	Yes
-Hazard Data	Yes
-Building footprints	Yes
-Tied to Assessor data	Yes
-Land Use designations	Yes
Structural Protection Projects	Yes
Property Owner Protection Projects	Yes
Critical Facilities Protected	Not fully
Natural Resources Inventory	Yes

Cultural Resources Inventory	Yes
Erosion Control Procedures	Yes
Sediment Control Procedures	Yes
Public Information Program/Outlet	Yes
Environmental Education Program	Yes

Form of Governance

James City County is divided into five election districts, each of which is represented by an individual who serves on the Board of Supervisors for four years. Current terms are staggered, with representatives from three of the districts elected in one year and representatives from the other two districts elected two years later. The Board of Supervisors passes all laws and determines all policies that govern the County. The Board appoints a County Administrator, most boards and commissions, appropriates funds for County operations, and generally oversees all County functions. The County Administrator is the chief administrative officer of the County and is responsible for executing Board policies. The Administrator acts as Clerk to the Board and handles the daily administrative operations of the County, as well as its long-range and strategic planning.

Guiding Community Documents

James City County has a range of guidance documents and plans for each of their departments. These include a comprehensive plan, strategic plans, streetscape policy guide, community appearance guide, and emergency management plans. The County uses building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and various planning strategies to address how and where development occurs. One essential way the County guides its' future is through policies laid out in the Comprehensive Plan.

2003 Comprehensive Plan

James City County's 2003 Comprehensive Plan features the following:

- A long-range plan for the physical development of the County by focusing on controlling residential growth while preserving the County's natural beauty, improving education and maintaining public services and a healthy economy.
- Land Use designations describing Conservation Areas as "critical environmental areas where ordinary development practices would likely cause significant environmental damage." These lands include wetlands, marshes, flood hazard areas, steep slopes, critical plant and wildlife habitats, and streambanks. Conservation areas should remain in their natural state. Development, if it occurs, should consider negative impacts and methods to mitigate or eliminate these impacts.
- Environmental concerns including: decreasing water supply and quality; increased soil erosion and stormwater runoff, loss of scenic vistas, destruction of wildlife habitats, deforestation, air pollution and loss of agricultural lands.
- Environmental goals focused on air, land, noise, solid waste, and water elements, including water quality, protecting wetlands, marshes and rivers from

degradation, protecting shoreline property from erosion and minimizing the need for streambank and shoreline erosion controls. The floodplain management regulations are cited as contributing toward both water quality and shoreline erosion control.

- Maps and detailed sections regarding aquatic resources, shoreline and streambank erosion problems and public/private waterfront access areas.

James City County prepared a Development Potential Analysis Report in 2002 to identify and quantify the residential development potential of properties located within the County's Primary Service Area (PSA). The Real Estate Assessment Subdivision Data Zone Database was the primary source of reference for identifying parcels and their associated improvement value. A total of 3,850 platted/vacant lots were identified in residential zoning with development potential.

Current development pressure and projects under construction or site plan review are located west of Interstate 64, and primarily in the Berkeley Powhatan and Stonehouse Districts of the County, especially along Richmond Road in the southern part of Stonehouse. A special Five Forks Study Area Traffic Impact Alternatives Analysis was conducted in 2004 to identify and analyze the development and redevelopment potential within the Five Forks Area. Five Forks is a developed area in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of John Tyler highway (State Route 5) and Ironbound Road (State Route 615). The study focused on existing traffic conditions and expected traffic impacts associated with four future land use scenarios. Emergency evacuation does not appear to be a factor considered in the study.

Zoning & Development Standards

- Identifies existing Federal and state regulations for wetland, floodplain, and RPA/RMA protection.
- The document outlines required standards for new development and redevelopment based on use and zoning designation.

James City County has adopted a floodplain management ordinance that exceeds the minimum requirements of the NFIP. The Flood Zone District is designated as an Overlay District in County Code, Chapter 24, Division 3. The community has seven repetitive losses through the NFIP. Manufactured homes are not a permitted use in the floodplain, although there are some existing units in the floodplain and replacements are allowed with freeboard and proper anchoring. The ordinance outlines very specific hazardous materials/uses that are not permitted in the overlay district, including oil and oil products, radioactive materials, and specific poisons.

One foot of freeboard above the BFE is required for structures in the floodplain. Substantially damaged structures are addressed in §24-602 of the ordinance, entitled "Existing Structures in Floodplain Districts." Although the NFIP term "substantial damage" is not used, the resultant requirements are comparable. Flood hazard

information is not currently noted on site plan applications or checklists, or the building permit application.

James City County participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System, and has maintained a Class 9 rating since 1992, rewarding property owners, countywide, with a five percent reduction in flood insurance premiums.

The County's Development Review Committee (DRC), a subset of the Planning Commission reviews large or complicated development plans proposed in the County. Emergency Preparedness, Police and Fire do not participate in DRC reviews; however, the DRC does hear presentations from County staff if there are specific issues requiring attention.

Stormwater Program

The County Environmental Division's role is to protect the natural resources through effective management of public and private land development and enforcement of environmental activities. Through Land Disturbance permits, the division enforces ordinances related to stormwater management, erosion and sediment control and the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act. The division also promotes watershed management through development of watershed plans, specifically for Powhatan Creek and Yarmouth Creek.

To meet the requirements of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation and Sediment Control Ordinances, virtually all new commercial and residential developments in James City County require the construction of one or more Best Management Practice (BMP) facilities. The majority of BMP facilities are wet or dry ponds but a few are infiltration-type facilities. These facilities store stormwater runoff and treat the water by either slowly releasing the water over a 24-hour period or infiltrating it into the ground.

All BMP facilities require periodic maintenance to ensure that they function as designed and to prolong their useful life. Responsibility for this maintenance is assigned to the BMP owner(s) through a Declaration of Covenants for Inspection/Maintenance. In order to assist BMP owner(s) with the maintenance needs of their BMP, the Environmental Division inspects the BMPs on an annual basis and provides the results of the inspection to the owner(s). The staff also has information available that describes how to maintain the facilities and is available to make presentations to Homeowner Associations.

Public Education

Among the readily available public outreach mechanisms for James City County, the website (<http://www.jccgov.com/index.html>) provides residents with pertinent information, a property information tool and answers to numerous Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). The County also posts most of its guiding documents, including the Comprehensive Plan.

The County has many different types of materials available for residents, businesses,

teachers, youth, and adult groups. Emergency Preparedness offers refrigerator magnets, a Surry Nuclear Power Station calendar that includes siren testing dates, numerous materials on family disaster planning, and an emergency information flyer. The Surry calendar is distributed to all households within a 10-mile radius of the facility. Fire safety programs and presentations at fairs, shopping centers and community groups are regularly used to share information with the public. Regular programming on County television stations and the County emergency management hotline are additional resources that James City County residents can use to answer questions or learn more about hazards in the area.

County Development Management distributes a Notice of Flood Hazard flyer to owners of buildings located in or near floodplains in the County as part of the annual County Flood Hazard Awareness Program. The public library maintains extensive literature on flood hazards and floodplain development.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national civil emergency alert system that uses message relays between member radio and television stations to inform the public about immediate threats to national security, life, and property. EAS is now routinely used for severe weather warnings and can also be employed to disseminate Amber Alerts for missing children. The enhancement is an initiative of Governor Warner's Secure Virginia Panel designed to improve statewide preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for emergencies and disasters. Governor Mark R. Warner announced June 5, 2004, that Virginia will enhance its public warning capabilities with a new satellite-based system that can rapidly transmit EAS messages throughout the Commonwealth. In James City County, warnings are disseminated by radio, TV, weather radio and by police and fire vehicles equipped with public address systems.

The County has contracted with a private radio station for future public disaster-related information specific to James City County. In cooperation with Williamsburg, James City County is installing digital text alert systems for severe weather in public buildings, including schools and libraries. The system incorporates Thunder Eagle Alert System technology which relays weather, Amber and emergency alerts to email, text messaging cell phones and pagers for a large group of people, possibly including government officials, broadcast engineers and emergency management staff. Emergency management officials work closely with the School Board's emergency planner before, during and after disasters. James City County also has a Reverse 9-1-1 system to facilitate telephone contact with select groups of residents based on the nature and location of an impending event. The County maintains an ongoing database of County emergency response incidents and each incident is geographically referenced.

James City County's evacuation planning is prepared by the Virginia Department of Transportation. Phase 1 and Phase 2 evacuation routes are shown and discussed online at <http://www.virginiadot.org/comtravel/hurricane-evac-hro.asp> . Special needs residents can sign up with Heads Up, James City County's assistance program for residents with special needs such as hearing impaired or wheelchair bound. The confidential database

system is activated should emergency personnel need to respond to a medical emergency at an address or during a countywide disaster. Retirement and nursing homes in the area have been extremely pro-active in preparing their facilities to shelter residents in-place during disasters.

James City County's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program helps the community respond to disasters during the first 72 hours following a disaster when flooded roads, disrupted communications, and emergency demand outweigh local emergency services. The purpose of CERT training is to provide private citizens with basic skills to handle virtually all of their own needs and then to respond to their community's needs in the aftermath of a disaster.

The Citizen Fire Academy is designed to introduce citizens to the Fire Department, its mission and role in public safety, and to train citizens on their role and responsibilities in fire and life safety. Participants receive information on disaster programs and response, fire extinguisher training, CPR, and how to access the Enhanced 911 system in the most efficient manner.

The Neighborhood Connections program provides a mechanism for relaying pertinent information to homeowners' association leaders in remote areas, with the expectation that these persons could further distribute the information to all residents.

Other Mitigation Activities

Following Hurricane Isabel, the County requested and received FEMA HMGP funds to elevate three homes in Chickahominy Haven. The neighborhood contains many of the County's repetitive losses.

The County has installed diesel generator backup power at the EOC and tied communications to the County intra-net. Satellite service and a standard outside antenna provide additional backup during emergencies. Ham radio operators in the EOC assist with communications during events.

Every one of the 10 schools in the County is approved by the American Red Cross to operate as an emergency shelter. The primary shelter at the James City County/Williamsburg Community Center is configured to receive an emergency generator in case of power outages. Jamestown High School and Stonehouse Elementary School cooperate in accommodating evacuees with special needs, and each is prepared for an emergency generator.

The James City County Environmental Division has recently initiated a drainage improvement program, previously authorized by the Board of Supervisors. The purpose of this program is to correct existing drainage and erosion problems that are adversely impacting landowners and the environment. The Environmental Division works with

landowners and homeowner associations in the design, contracting and supervision of the restoration work. More than a dozen sites included as projects within James City County have already been identified and prioritized for 2005.

5.5 York County Profile

The following sections present a detailed assessment of critical hazards that affect York County. Understanding these hazards will assist the Peninsula region in its process of identifying specific risks and developing a mitigation strategy to address those risks.

5.5.1 Flooding – York County

The geographic location of York County makes it extremely susceptible to coastal flooding. Storms associated with coastal flooding include tropical cyclones and nor'easters. These types of events typically drop large amounts of rain and generate high winds that result in storm surge. Storm surge is essentially the water that is pushed toward the shore by the persistent force of the winds of an approaching storm. It should be noted that astronomical tides occur independent of climatic conditions. Depending on the tide level at the time of land-falling storms, surge may be elevated. Flash flooding and urban flooding are also a concern within the County limits.

As part of the NFIP, FEMA created a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for York County. In addition, the NCDC tracks the occurrence of flooding events for communities across the nation. York County has developed surge elevations for its parcel data set. All of these data sources were utilized in developing the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment.

FEMA published a FIS for York County, dated December 16, 1988. The FIRMs, which accompany this FIS delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for flooding sources identified in areas of growing development or areas predicted to have future development, at the time of the report. A detailed wave height analysis was developed in order to delineate the 100- and 500-year flood hazard boundaries for the County. This analysis resulted in a 100-year stillwater elevation of 8.5 feet for the County and a maximum 100-year wave crest of 11 to 13 feet. The significant flood events outlined in the FIS are given below in Table 5.5.1a.

Table 5.5.1a- Significant Flood Events – York County

Date	Storm	Tide Elevations
August 1933	Hurricane	Max tide heights averaged 8 feet
April 1956	Nor'easter	Not given
October 1957	Hurricane – Not Named	Not given
September 1960	Hurricane Donna	Not given
March 1962	Nor'easter	Max tide heights averaged 6.8 feet

Source: FEMA 1988

The NCDC operated by NOAA keeps a record of significant weather related events and damage estimates for the entire country. Listed below (Table 5.5.1b) are the significant events that have affected York County, according to that database.

Table 5.5.1b- NCDC Listed Significant Flood Events –York County

Date	Event	Precipitation	Comments
September 22, 1994	Coastal Flooding		Not given
April 23, 1997	Coastal Flooding		Not given
January 27, 1998	Coastal Flooding		Not given
	Coastal Flooding		Not given
September 15 to 17, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	12 to 18 inches	

Caused minor local flooding along Water Street in Yorktown
 Minor coastal flooding was reported in portions of Newport News and York County
 Residential homes sustained severe damages
 Gale force winds caused damage to power lines which caused power outages locally
 Caused severe flooding
 Buildings were evacuated
 Widely spread power outage
 Flooding considered 500-year flood
 Enormous crop damage

As with the entire Peninsula planning area, there are obvious data gaps when combining the FIS and NCDC databases.

5.5.2 Hurricanes – York County

The FIS for York County identified four historic hurricanes that affected the County (see Table 5.5.1a above); however, specific damage estimates were not given. The NCDC dataset listed five hurricanes for York County for the period between 1950 to June 2004. These storms are listed in Table 5.4.2. County records and other National Weather Service data provide dates of earlier storms and identify a number of hurricanes to include the damaging event in August 1933. These storms are included in Table 5.5.2.

Hurricane Fran (1996) created power losses to 140,000 people across the Peninsula. Additionally, four people died within York County as a result of Fran.

Hurricane Floyd (1999) moved through the area dropping 18 inches of rain within 24 hours. Trees and

Typical York County damage from Isabel where trees fell into power lines



power lines were knocked down and roads were flooded; over 5,500 homes were left without power.

Hurricane Isabel made landfall on September 18, 2003, as a Category 2 hurricane near Drum Inlet, North Carolina. Hurricane Isabel is considered to be one of the most significant tropical cyclones to hit this area since hurricane Hazel (1954) and the Chesapeake-Potomac Hurricane of 1933. Isabel produced storm surges six to eight feet above normal high tide levels and is directly responsible for 10 deaths in Virginia and indirectly responsible for 22 deaths. Isabel caused widespread wind and storm surge damage in eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia, currently estimated at \$925 million in Virginia. All of the above data was taken from the NOAA Tropical Cyclone Report for Hurricane Isabel (Beven and Cobb, 2004).

In York County, Hurricane Isabel reportedly destroyed 55 homes. Debris removal alone cost the county over \$10.6 million. There were 900 flood insurance claims through the NFIP, which represent only a small portion of the total number of homes that were damaged by floodwaters. The Small Business Administration provided loans for home repair totaling \$9 million, and loans for businesses totaling \$909,000. FEMA housing assistance other needs assistance in the County totaled \$2.6 million

Table 5.5.2- Historic Hurricanes – York County

Date	Storm Name	Category	Descriptions
August 23, 1933	Chesapeake-Potomac Hurricane	Category 1/Tropical Storm	
August 19, 1985	Danny		Extratropical System
September 6, 1996	Fran		Tropical Storm
July 12, 1996	Bertha		Tropical Storm
August 29, 1998	Bonnie		Tropical Storm

September 1, 1999	Dennis	Hurricane/Tropical Storm
September 15, 1999	Floyd	Category 1/Tropical Storm
September 18, 2003	Isabel	Category 1/Tropical Storm
August 18, 2004		Charley
August 30, 2004	Gaston	Tropical Depression
September 8, 2004	Frances	Hurricane
September 17, 2004	Ivan	Hurricane
September 28, 2004	Jeanne	Hurricane

Extensive damage to areas along the York River and Chesapeake Bay. Tide levels of 6-9 feet above MLLW over a large portion of the Bay. Peak wind gusts at Cape Henry were 88 mph. Tracked over York County
 4 deaths in York County associated with the storm
 Water Street and other areas flooded
 High winds, and 140,000 on the Peninsula without power.
 170,000 people on the Peninsula without power. Tracked over York County.
 51,000 people on Peninsula without power.
 Prolonged period of tropical cyclone
 Highest sustained winds at Langley 52 mph
 Tide 3 feet above normal
 Coastal flooding
 2 to 5 inches of rain
 \$27,000 damage
 Spawned 2 tornados
 Hundreds of downed tress
 Tide 3.9 feet above normal
 Numerous roads washed out
 18" of rainfall in York County
 Hundreds of downed tress
 Loss of power
 Damaged residents and businesses
 Uprooted of trees and downed numerous power lines
 Over 2 million Virginians without power
 Heavy rain and wind gusts
 Hard rains that produced flooding
 Roads under water
 Power outage (99,600 statewide)
 2 F0 Tornados confirmed in York County.
 High winds
 Large amounts of rainfall/flooding
 Spawned unconfirmed tornados
 Power outage (66,000)
 Heavy rain/flooding
 Flash flooding/heavy rainfall
 Power outage

5.5.3 Tornados – York County

York County has experienced five tornados over the period of 1896 to 2003 (Table 5.5.3), which have caused a variety of damage. The most significant tornado occurred on

October 14, 1986, which generated wind of 110 mph and cause \$1.8 million in damages over the entire affected area.

Table 5.5.3- Historic Tornadoes – York County

Magnitude Not Given	Deaths	Descriptions Not Given	
May 8, 1984	Not Given	Not Given	Not Given
October 14, 1986	F2	Not Given	Not Given
August 7, 1993	F0	0	0
August 2003	F0	0	0
August 30, 2004	F0 (2)	Not Given	Not Given

Spawned by a hurricane
 Barns and small houses destroyed
 Spawned by severe thunderstorms
 Destroyed three mobile homes
 Down burst of 110mph
 Damages of \$1.8 million over entire affected area
 Damage to several structures in the Lackey area.
 Damage to structures in Running Man subdivision in the Tabb area, winds in the 80 MPH range.
 Associated with Gaston

5.5.4 Wildfire – York County

Many wildfires are caused by human acts like arson or careless accidents, or through natural occurrences, such as lightning strikes. Wildfire danger can vary greatly season to season and is often exacerbated by dry weather conditions. The high productivity and the tendency for the previous year's growth to remain interspersed among the current year's growth create a wildfire danger. VDOF has created Fire Risk Assessment Maps designed to help communities determine areas with the greatest vulnerability to wildfire.

The Wildfire Risk Assessment Map (Appendix B) delineates the aerial extent of wildfire vulnerability within York County. Approximately 34,322 acres (50 percent) of the County falls in a high wildfire risk area. York County determined that 5,906.5 acres (17 percent) of that total are federally-controlled land. Parameters used to establish these risk boundaries are based on land use, population density, slope, land cover and proximity to roads. The proximity of the tree lines or brush to the highway or roadway is also included in the wildfire risk analysis to capture the human/wildfire causal relationship. Travel corridors increase the probability of human presence across a landscape, thereby increasing the probability of wildfire ignition. As such, areas closer to roads are much more likely to attain a higher ignition probability.

York County is currently experiencing an accelerated development rate. Land that once was rural and relatively inaccessible is now either under development or planned for development. Although the clearing of land for development removes potential fuel

sources for wildfire, the wildfire hazard is not necessarily diminished because human access to the area is significantly increased. This development trend expands the wildland/urban interface, which places structures in close proximity to large amounts of vegetation, which increases the risk of wildfire (NWUIFPP undated).

5.5.5 Vulnerability Assessment – York County

The PHMPC conducted a vulnerability analysis for each critical hazard threatening York County. As several of these hazards are prone to occur in any part of the County, the exposure associated with tornados and winter storms is assumed to include the entire County. This section describes the method used to perform the vulnerability analysis for each hazard and then lists the results.

Flooding – York County

The York County Computer Support Services Division provided the tax parcel layer and tax assessor database for the entire County. They also provided a digital copy of the FEMA delineated floodplain information for the County. The detailed and approximate 100-year flood hazard layers were merged into one layer and intersected with the parcel layer. Any tax parcel that intersected the delineated floodplain was considered to be inside the floodplain and its building improvement value was added to the total property value in the 100-year floodplain.

The county parcel layer contains a total of 24,890 parcels. Approximately 4,265 of these parcels intersect the 100-year flood hazard boundary, which results in an at risk value of \$1,393,066,000. Furthermore, York County provided an analysis of the hurricane storm surge zones based on digitized data provided by the Army Corps of Engineers. That study estimates that 8,929 parcels are located in a hurricane Category 4 storm surge zone, with an at-risk value of \$2,225,806,700.

Including flood insurance claims paid as a result of flood damage caused by Hurricane Isabel in 2003, FEMA has identified 30 structures as repetitive loss structures in York County.

Hurricane – York County

Hazards U.S. – Multi Hazard (HAZUS^{®MH}) was utilized to perform a wind hazard analysis for the entire Peninsula region. HAZUS^{®MH} software is a multi-hazard loss estimation program that was developed under a cooperative agreement between the National Institute of Building Sciences and FEMA. The current version of HAZUS^{®MH} has the ability to calculate earthquake, wind, and flood hazards as well as potential economic losses associated with these hazards. The software is designed with the flexibility to perform loss estimations at three different levels. Level 1 utilizes all default parameters built into the software. Levels 2 and 3 require user defined scenarios and building inventory data. For the purpose of this Plan, a Level 1 wind analysis was performed to calculate the wind hazard for each Peninsula community. The probabilistic scenario activates a database of many thousands of storm tracks and intensities. This scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur

within any year.

Table 5.5.5a lists the total dollar value of exposed structures for York County based on the 2002 Census data. Although current development trends in York County may render the 2002 Census data somewhat obsolete, this analysis depicts the probability of occurrence and can generally be used to estimate potential damages due to high winds.

Table 5.5.5a- Value of Exposed Structures from HAZUS^{®MH} – York County

Occupancy Type	Value Exposed Structures (\$1,000)
Residential	\$3,238,262
Non-Residential	\$348,300
Total	\$3,586,562

The probabilistic analysis generated with the HAZUS^{®MH} software utilized the same building stock information listed above. The probabilistic scenario generates hurricane hazards based on set return periods. These return periods define the statistical probability that a storm of a given size and intensity could occur within any year. The probabilistic method was used to generate loss estimations of storms with specific recurrence intervals; 10-, 20-, 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year. Since residential structures comprised a significantly large percentage of the occupancy classification these data are presented in Table 5.5.5b below.

Table 5.5.5b-Summary of Probabilistic Analysis – Residential Structures – York County

Return Period		Residential Building Damage – Number of Buildings			
Minor	Moderate	Severe		Destruction	
10-year	7	1	0	0	
20-year	118	7	1	0	
50-year	1,257	111	13	1	
100-year	1,754	214	23	5	
200-year	6,121	1,732		159	
500-year	7,679	3,595	960	695	
1000-year	6,806	5,229	2,552	2,327	

Hurricane Isabel- Structural Damage in York County



Winter/Ice Storm Vulnerability

Snow and ice storms usually associated with coastal storms do occur on the Peninsula (Table 5.5.5c). The weight of snow and ice on utility lines (power, cable, telephone) and trees causes lines to break and tree limbs to fall and break utility lines, block roads, and damage structures. During the Christmas ice storm of 1998, some York County residents were without power through the entire holiday week and into the first week of January. Tree damage that resulted from this storm was significant and the County spent several months in debris cleanup. VDOT, which maintains the Interstate system, also maintains the primary and secondary roads in York County. VDOT is responsible for snow plowing and sanding these roadways. The National Park Service (NPS) manages and maintains the Colonial Parkway, which provides another route to the northern end of York County. NPS can close the parkway when there is a threat of falling trees or when the tree damage is extensive and road conditions are unsafe.

Table 5.5.5c- Recent Winter Storms – York County

Date	Magnitude	Descriptions
------	-----------	--------------

March 1993		
January 6, 1996		Property Damage, \$50 thousand damage
January 27, 1998		Property Damage, \$20 million damage
February 5, 1998		
December 23, 1998	½-inch of ice coated trees, roads, and utility lines.	Power outages, structural damage, and debris removal

Tornado Vulnerability – York County

The facilities and building stock that were identified as exposed under hurricane hazards are also exposed to tornado hazards. Tornadoes are random natural events that strike with little warning but are associated with thunderstorms and hurricanes.

Wildfire – York County

VDOF was utilized to estimate the wildfire risk for York County. This data layer was intersected with the County's tax parcel mapping in order to estimate the value of at risk structures. Approximately 50 percent of the County is located within the high wildfire risk zone. This area includes 14,584 parcels with an at risk improvement value of \$4,711,794,700.

Critical Facilities

In order to assess the vulnerability of a community to natural hazards, the PHMPC conducted an inventory of York County structures and critical facilities (Appendix E). Critical facilities are those facilities that warrant special attention in preparing for a disaster and/or facilities that are of vital importance to maintaining citizen life, health, and safety during and/or directly after a disaster event.

The inventory of critical facilities for York County include emergency response facilities such as police stations, fire departments, emergency medical service stations (EMS), public facilities including schools and local government buildings. Those facilities that are geographically located within a hazard zone are listed below (Tables 5.5.5d, 5.5.5e, and 5.5.5f).

Table 5.5.5d- Critical Facilities at Risk – 100-Year Floodplain

Name	Code	Number
PS		208
Barcroft	PS	169
Bethel Manor Elementary	SC	230
Brandywine	PS	174
Carys Chapel Rd.	PS	194
Crestwoods	PS	196
Dandy Vac Sta.	PS	199
Hollywood	PS	166
Jonadab Rd.	PS	206
Marlbank Cove		PS
Mill Cove	PS	175
Olde Port Cove	PS	182
Seaford Vac. Sta	PS	198
Yorkshire Downs	PS	187
Yorktown Waterfront	RE	231

Source: AMEC

Table 5.5.5e- Critical Facilities at Risk – Surge Zone Hurricane Category 4

Code	Number
**Overlook Point	PS 208
Barcroft	PS 169
Belmount Apts	PS 202
Bethel Child Development Ctr	SC 69
Bethel Manor Elementary School	SC 230
Brandywine	PS 174
Calthop Neck Vac	PS 201
Cary's Chapel 2	PS 200
Carys Chapel Rd.	PS 194
Crestwoods	PS 196
Dandy Vac Sta.	PS 199

Dare Heights	PS	215
Dare Vacuum Sta.	PS	213
Hollywood	PS	166
Hornsbyville Rd.	PS	160
Jonadab Rd.	PS	206
Kings Villa	PS	162
Lakes Of Dare	PS	195
Lindsay Landing	PS	207
Marlbank Cove	PS	185
Mill Cove	PS	175
Moss Avenue	PS	167
Olde Port Cove	PS	182
Pinehurst Vac	PS	173
Read Street	PS	158
Running Man 1	PS	183
Scotch Toms	PS	
Seaford Station Number 6	FR	62
PS		198
Sommerville	PS	
Tidemill	PS	197
Whispering Winds	PS	184
Yorkshire Downs	PS	
Yorktown Road	PS	214
RE		231

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

Table 5.5.5f- Critical Facilities at Risk – High Wildfire Hazard Zone

Name	Code	Number
PS		205
*Colony Pines	PS	220
Banbury Water	PS	210
Baptist Rd.		PS
PS		169
Brandywine		PS
Calthop Neck Vac		
Cary's Chapel 2	PS	200
Carys Chapel Rd.	PS	194
Cockletown Road	PS	161
Crestwoods	PS	196
Dare Vacuum Sta.	PS	213
Environmental Services Building	LG	225
Finance Building	LG	227
First Steps Child Care & Develop	SC	92
Ft. Eustis Blvd.	PS	168

Future Fire Station	FR	54
General Services	LG	229
Goosley Road	PS	177
Grafton High/Middle School	SC	58
Grafton Woods	PS	172
Griffin-Yeates Center	LG	228
Harwoods Mill Water Treatment Plant	HM	140
Hollywood	PS	166
Hornsbyville Rd.	PS	160
Kiln Creek 2	PS	181
Lackey	PS	186
Landfill	PS	165
Lightfoot Sta.	PS	212
Lindsay Landing	PS	207
Little Log Cabin Child Care	SC	75
Living Word Academy	SC	94
Lodge Road	PS	178
Marlbank Cove	PS	185
Mill Cove	PS	175
Moss Avenue	PS	167
Mount Vernon Elementary School	SC	56
Olde Port Cove	PS	182
Oriana Road	PS	164
Penniman East	PS	155
Pierpoint Place	PS	156
Pinetree Road	PS	151
Playtime Child Care	SC	70
Public Safety Building	LG	223
Queens Lake Middle School	SC	137
Queenslake	PS	217
Read Street	PS	158
Riverside Regional Medical Ctr	CL	98
Road Water Sta.	PS	209
Route 17	PS	170
Royal Grant	PS	152
Running Man 1	PS	183
Schooner Blvd	PS	204
Scotch Toms	PS	176
Seaford Station Number 6	FR	62
Solid Waste Management Center	LG	224
Tabb High School	SC	80
Tabb Library	LB	222
Tabb Middle School	SC	55
Tabb Station Number 2	FR	134
Tidemill	PS	197
Wells Ice And Storage	HM	146

Williamsburg Hosp.	PS	203
York Convalescent Center	NH	68
York High	PS	179
York/Poquoson Courthouse	LG	226
Yorkminster Presbyterian School	SC	93
Yorktown Elementary School	SC	61
Yorktown Library	LB	221
Yorktown Middle School	SC	63
Yorktown Road	PS	214
Yorktown Station Number 4	FR	122

Source: AMEC
Critical Facility Key Code, see Appendix E

This inventory highlights that some critical facilities, such as the Barcroft Pump Station, are in areas subject to multiple hazards. This should be taken into consideration when action is taken to protect York County's critical facilities.

5.5.6 Capability Assessment – York County

As an additional tool to assist with the examination of the hazards identified and to evaluate the community's ability to plan, develop, and implement hazard mitigation activities, the planning team developed a local capability assessment for York County. This assessment is designed to highlight both the codified, regulatory tools available to the community to assist with natural hazard mitigation as well as other community assets that may help facilitate the planning and implementation of natural hazard mitigation over time. The following Capability Assessment Matrix has been used as a basis for York County's mitigation plan.

Table 5.5.6 - Capability Matrix – York County

	York County
Comprehensive Plan	Yes
Land Use Plan	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Yes
-Effective Flood Insurance Rate Map Date	
-Substantial Damage Language	Yes
-Certified Floodplain Manager	No
-Number of Floodprone Buildings	4,265 parcels
-Number of NFIP policies	2,079
-Maintain Elevation Certificates	Yes
-Number of Repetitive Losses	30
CRS Rating	Conditional approval - Class 9
Stormwater Program	Yes
Building Code Version	Yes
Full-time Building Official	Yes
- Conduct "As-built" Inspections	Yes

- BCEGS Rating		3
Emergency Operations Plan		Yes
	Yes	
Warning Systems in Place		
-Storm Ready Certified		No
-Weather Radio Reception		Yes
	Yes, just for Surry	
-Emergency Notification (R-911)		
-other (e.g., cable override)	Cable override & agreement with radio station.	
GIS system		Yes
	Yes	
-Building footprints		Yes
-Tied to Assessor data		Yes
-Land Use designations		Yes
	Yes	
Property Owner Protection Projects		Yes
Critical Facilities Protected		Partially
Natural Resources Inventory		Yes – limited
Cultural Resources Inventory		Yes – limited
Erosion Control Procedures		
Sediment Control Procedures		Yes
Public Information Program/Outlet	Web site & online Customer Service Utility	
Environmental Education Program		Yes

The York County Board of Supervisors is comprised of five elected citizens, one from each of the five election districts. Supervisors serve four-year terms with the Chairman and Vice Chairman elected annually by the five-member board. The Board of Supervisors serves, by law, as the governing body of the County, charged with administering County functions which include: preparation of the budget and appropriation of funds; appointing members of various boards and committees; levying taxes; constructing and maintaining County buildings; adopting the comprehensive land use plan and approving and enforcing related ordinances; and adopting and enforcing ordinances for police, sanitation, health, and other regulations permitted by state laws.

Guiding Community Documents

Comprehensive Plan 2015 and Comprehensive Plan 2025

The Code of Virginia requires all cities and counties in the state to have a comprehensive plan and to review it every five years to determine if it needs to be revised. York County's Comprehensive Plan 2015 features the following:

- The long-range plan for the physical development of the County, including what kind of development – single-family residential, commercial, multi-family residential, industrial, etc. – is considered desirable and appropriate for each area of the County.
- Data that guides development to appropriate areas of the County based on the

carrying capacity of the land, the existing development character, the presence of infrastructure and public facilities, and natural resources.

- Extensive public participation efforts. The Comprehensive Plan Review Citizen Input Process used for the current plan received an Achievement Award from the National Association of Counties in 1997.
- Environmental goals focused on air, land, noise, solid waste, and water elements, including water quality, protecting wetlands, marshes and rivers from degradation, protecting shoreline property from erosion and minimizing the need for streambank and shoreline erosion controls.
- Maps of wetlands, flood hazard areas, Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas, watershed protection areas, areas of high soil erodibility, areas with high water tables, areas with shrink/swell soils and areas with steep slopes.
- An estimate of maximum build-out population, the total number of people who would be living in York County if all the residential land were developed at its highest allowable density. The plan established 80,000 as the desirable maximum build-out population, and residential land use densities were established and applied to areas of the County with the intent of achieving this goal. The County appears to be on track toward meeting this goal, with an estimated maximum build-out figure of approximately 81,000 under almost any realistic development scenario.
 - o South County; south of Ft. Eustis Blvd., and east of Rte. 17
 - o North County; Lightfoot exit off of Interstate 64
 - o Potential Mixed Use areas identified along Route 17 and in the area of the Interstate 64 Camp Peary interchange.
- Citizen comments through surveys, neighborhood meetings and committees (currently being gathered for input to the comprehensive plan updated for 2025).

Zoning & Development Standards

- Identifies existing federal and state regulations for wetland, floodplain, and Resource Protection Area and Resource Management Area (RPA/RMA) for Chesapeake Bay protection.
- Outlines required standards for new development and redevelopment based on use and zoning designation.

York County has adopted an ordinance that exceeds the minimum requirements of the NFIP. The ordinance designates the Flood Zone District as an Overlay District in County Code, §24.1. The community has 30 repetitive losses through the NFIP. Manufactured homes are not permitted in the floodplain, although there are some existing units in the floodplain. The ordinance outlines very specific hazardous materials/uses that are not permitted in the overlay district, including oil and oil products, radioactive materials, and specific poisons. The finished crown/centerline elevation of all new public or private streets must be at least 6½ feet above mean sea level (NGVD). The ordinance contains floodplain fill regulations that exceed minimum NFIP standards. Construction standards for structures in Zones A, AE and V reference the Virginia USBC and the requirements therein. The ordinance does not mandate additional freeboard for development; however, freeboard between one and a half feet and three feet above BFE is strongly recommended and the ordinance notes that a reduction of flood insurance premiums may result.

Development in approximate A Zones requires that detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses be used to determine a BFE and 100-year floodplain boundary for the property. Flood hazard information is not currently noted on the Building Permit Application, but must be included on site plans submitted for review. Residential permit applicants must complete the Preliminary Natural Resources Inventory worksheet that includes indicators of the presence of regulatory wetlands.

The zoning and code enforcement staff within the Department of Environmental and Development Services regulate land use and development activities and elimination of property-related nuisances. The Zoning Section is responsible for zoning code enforcement and the elimination of property-related nuisances such as tall grass, weeds and junked cars. The Board of Zoning Appeals is responsible for reviewing and hearing appeals from decisions of County administrative officials concerning the zoning and subdivision ordinances; considering requests for variance relief from the requirements of these ordinances; and considering exceptions to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Regulations. The department coordinates weekly staff-level reviews of site plans and proposed projects.

Stormwater Program

The York County Department of Environmental and Development Services review all new development in the County for compliance with state and county regulations. Offsite flow must be maintained at the same rate as before development if the downstream system is not adequate for increased flows. Installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as wet ponds or lakes, and dry ponds, as well as other engineered systems are typically used.

In addition, when the County receives complaints/inquiries about drainage problems, the staff complete a study to determine if there are easements, and whether the County has responsibility to correct the problem. Staff makes recommendations for addressing the issue that may include developing a project plan and adding it to the Capital Improvement Plan list and ranking it with other projects in the schedule.

The County is working on drainage improvements for the Tabb Lakes outfall, Foxwood outfall, Moores Creek, which drains Woodlake, Running Man and properties in-between, Edgehill Drainage Study, and the Brandywine subdivision.

The County also has a Stormwater Advisory Committee (SAC) with the express goals of:

- Developing and implementing a public education and outreach program on stormwater issues,
- Increasing public involvement and participation in stormwater issues,
- Providing increased citizen access to County staff for stormwater and drainage issues, and
- Assisting County staff and the Board of Supervisors in identifying drainage problems and developing priorities for stormwater drainage projects.

The SAC has electronically posted and distributed copies of the committee's brochure, A Homeowner's Guide to a Healthy Stormwater Drainage System, and two important Fact Sheets entitled, What You Can Do to Reduce Flooding in Your Area, and What You Can

Do to Reduce Pollution In Your Area. These documents are a means of educating the public about preventing flooding and maintaining drainage systems.

The Committee developed a presentation entitled How to Reduce the Chance of Flooding that is presented at HOA meetings and on the County's Community TV during hurricane season. The Committee also worked with the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, whose property borders York County, to ensure a coordinated approach to stormwater maintenance.

Public Education

Among the readily available public outreach mechanisms for York County, the website (<http://www.yorkcounty.gov>) provides residents with pertinent information, and answers numerous Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). The County also posts most of its guiding documents, including the Comprehensive Plan on this site. The County publishes a quarterly newsletter (CITIZEN NEWS), which is mailed to every household. The County maintains a government access TV channel using Cox Cable.

York County's Department of Fire and Life Safety provides a number of fire and life safety programs and maintains a stock of different types of educational materials available for residents, businesses, teachers, youth and adult groups. A Fire Prevention Educator provides child fire safety programs in the schools. The Department of Fire and Life Safety works with other County agencies and departments to sponsor Safety Town, a program for pre-school children in the summer to teach programs, such as fire safety, bike safety, electrical safety and disaster preparedness. The Department partners with the Sheriff's Office, York County Chamber of Commerce, the York-Poquoson American Red Cross and other County organizations to promote life safety and preparedness. The Department's Office of Emergency Management promotes disaster preparedness year-round through public programs (some mentioned above) and in the County quarterly newsletter to residents. In 2005, the Office of Emergency Management partnered with a local home improvement store to promote preparedness during the Christmas season. The Department's web site promotes emergency preparedness and life safety.

The Department of Environmental and Development Services Online Customer Service System provides a service for customers to submit service requests to the Department over the Internet. In addition to entering a service request, customers can follow the status and progress of their request online. Complaint/request categories include: drainage; garbage/recycling/yard debris; code enforcement; sewer; and mosquitoes. The department provides site plan review status information online.

Emergency Preparedness

The mission statement for York County's Department of Fire and Life Safety is to provide protection and safety to our community in order to prevent emergencies when possible, and to respond quickly, minimize pain, suffering and loss when emergencies do occur. The Department includes the Office of Emergency Management with the responsibility to minimize the effects of a significant emergency or disaster through the coordination of a comprehensive, risk-based program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

A comprehensive update to the County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was completed in 2003 by the Office of Emergency Management. The plan is maintained on the internal web site for County employees. The County has a regular full-scale exercise program that is part of the radiological emergency preparedness program and, because there are some basic functions regardless of the emergency, the lessons learned serve an all-hazard purpose. The Department is responsible for maintaining an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) with all the essential materials and supplies to sustain an emergency response.

The following provides an overview of the mitigation activities implemented by the County's Department of Fire and Life Safety:

Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national civil emergency alert system that uses message relays between member radio and television stations to inform the public about immediate threats to national security, life, and property. EAS is now routinely used for severe weather warnings and can also be employed to disseminate Amber Alerts for missing children. The enhancement is an initiative of Governor Warner's Secure Virginia Panel designed to improve statewide preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for emergencies and disasters. Governor Mark R. Warner announced June 5, 2004, that Virginia will enhance its public warning capabilities with a new satellite-based system that can rapidly transmit EAS messages throughout the Commonwealth.

York County coordinates with Newport News Waterworks and Williamsburg Water to provide door-to-door notification to property owners in the inundation zone for the agencies' dams located in York County.

The County recently made arrangements with a radio station in Gloucester (WXGM 99.1 FM) to broadcast emergency information for York County throughout a disaster and the recovery phase. Due to the large broadcasting area on the Peninsula and Southside, and widespread damage throughout Hampton Roads after Hurricane Isabel, the media became overwhelmed and summarized emergency information for the smaller media markets leaving out details residents needed for recovery activities.

Neighborhood Emergency Information Distribution System (NEIDS) – Extended power outages during the 1998 ice storm resulted in a large number of remote-area residents without access to current disaster-related information. The York County staff created NEIDS to relay pertinent information to homeowners' association leaders in remote areas, with the expectation that these persons could further distribute the information to residents. The system was further refined after Hurricane Isabel, and pre-disaster meetings with community leaders help ensure that the system maintains its effectiveness despite changes in personnel at the County or community level.

Evacuation

In addition to the information provided above regarding the state's Evacuation Plan, County planners note that storm surge zones located in the eastern part of the County are

heavily developed with mostly single-family residential units. Evacuation of such a large number of people onto Route 17 and north across the Coleman Bridge through low-lying Gloucester County and on into Fredericksburg, while maintaining emergency vehicle access to all parts of the County, is challenging.

Special Needs Program

As part of the enhanced 9-1-1 system, York County maintains a database of addresses for special needs residents. Residents voluntarily register for this service through the Department of Fire and Life Safety. Dispatchers notify first responders that they are responding to a residence that has a special needs resident and describes the type of special need. The database is geo-referenced, and dispatchers can sort for special needs residents in specific geographic areas of the County to notify or warn them of potential hazards or to check on them during disasters. The County maintains a separate database of manufactured home parks.

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

York County Department of Fire and Life Safety established CERT with the emphasis on building neighborhood teams. The purpose is to have neighborhoods and areas of the County better prepared and self-sufficient when disaster strikes. Currently the County is working with several neighborhoods to develop neighborhood emergency response plans and provide CERT training. The County has a neighborhood recognition program for those neighborhoods that organize CERTs and develop an emergency plan.

Other Mitigation Activities

In 2000, York County received Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding of \$7,937 to install impact resistant glazing in windows for the Emergency Operations Center and associated offices.

As a result of significant damage from flooding during Hurricane Isabel, the Yorktown waterfront is being substantially redeveloped, including work that was completed in FY2003 for the Riverwalk Landing Project. The \$27 million project, overseen by the County's Office of Economic Development opened in spring of 2005. The project features a mix of retail shops and office space anchored by a restaurant. There is also a new parking structure and two public piers for private and commercial vessels. A substantial portion of the waterfront was elevated with fill, approximately four feet above previous grades, bringing it above the 100-year flood elevation.

Household Chemical Disposal is a special program, offered by the Virginia Peninsulas Public Service Authority, which provides an opportunity for York County residents to dispose of a variety of household chemicals and paint products including: gasoline, insecticides, paint, brake fluid, herbicides, solvents and cleaners. Collections take place one Saturday morning every other month. This program helps remove aging hazardous chemicals from residences throughout York County, including areas that could be affected by flooding.

Backup generator power is available to most critical facilities, i.e. fire stations, emergency operations center, emergency communications center, and the County's

computer network servers. Limited backup generator power is available at one school serving as a shelter to provide lights and some cafeteria services in shelter area. All sanitary sewer stations have emergency generators and three of the four well facilities also have backup power. The County continues to replace the external breather tubes on the vacuum sewer system that is susceptible to flooding. The areas of Dandy and Seaford were shut down due to flooding during Hurricane Floyd. Dandy replacements are complete and most of Seaford is already complete.

York County's adopted Capital Improvements Program (CIP) for Fiscal Years 2005-2010 includes the following storm water projects:

- Greensprings Drainage Improvements – Design and construction of piping system to restore the ravine and other recommended improvements due to increased drainage causing erosion in the ravines.
- Cook Road/Falcon Road Drainage Improvements – To correct and stabilize a low-lying area with inadequate outfall drainage system to prevent flooding.
- Edgehill/Fort Eustis Drainage Improvements – This outfall drains part of Edgehill and adjacent properties towards Fort Eustis Boulevard and the Poquoson River. The majority of improvements will involve improvements to the roadside drainage and major outfall system.
- EllaTaylor/Gray Lane Drainage Improvements – To correct drainage pattern which was reversed during construction of commercial property on Route 17.
- Rich Acres/Route 17 Drainage Improvements – To correct inadequate drainage system.
- Terrebonne Drainage – To correct inadequate drainage system.

The CIP also includes projects to provide or improve water service to existing areas of the county, which enhances fire protection. Those areas of the County include:

Old Quaker Estates	Queens
Skimino Farms	Nelson Park
Burcher Road	York Terrace
Carver Gardens	Old Taylor Road

The CIP includes an emergency shelter survey proposed for FY2007. This project would provide for an evaluation of schools and various County buildings and their suitability for emergency operations and shelter use with safety and sustainability as the significant concern during major wind events.

5.6 State, Regional, and Federal Capabilities

The section below presents State, Regional, and Federal mitigation capabilities that are common to all communities within the Peninsula planning area.

STATE CAPABILITES

Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM)

VDEM's Strategic Plan 2004-2013

This plan recognizes and prepares for Virginia's changing demographics and increasing threats over the next ten-year period. Goals, strategies and resources are built around the mission statement, which is "to protect the lives and property of Virginia's citizens from emergencies and disasters by coordinating the state's emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts."

Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (State EOP), April 2004

This plan consists of a Disaster Recovery Plan, a Hazard Mitigation Plan, and five hazard-specific volumes. The mitigation goals and project prioritization criteria from Section 4 of Virginia's Hazard Mitigation Plan are:

- Goal 1 - Structural Mitigation Projects - Maintenance of critical communication, transportation, or supply chain management operations, beneficial impacts for multiple agencies/organizations, feasibility, cost and funding, and multi-hazard mitigation;
- Goal 2 - Policy, Planning and Funding Human health and safety, preparedness, economic recovery, multi-hazard mitigation, and health care and shelter;
- Goal 3 - Information and Data Development - Human health, safety or economic stability, multi-hazard mitigation, beneficial impacts for multiple agencies/organizations, feasibility, and information quality and security; and,
- Goal 4 - Education and Outreach Activities – Number of people and property affected, beneficial impacts for multiple agencies/organization, multi-hazard mitigation, transferability and adaptability, and simplicity and consistency.

Virginia Emergency Alert Systems (EAS) Stations

Specific AM/FM radio stations provide updated disaster and directional information to listeners in the Commonwealth. Thirty-seven radio stations cover fourteen regions in Virginia, including: Eastern Virginia (2 FM stations), Southside (one AM station, one FM station), and the Richmond extended area (two AM stations, two FM stations), which provide coverage for the Peninsula planning area.

The Virginia Department of Transportation Phase 1 and Phase 2 evacuation routes are shown below and discussed online at <http://www.virginiadot.org/comtravel/hurricane-evac-hro.asp> . They are also available in local telephone directories. Due to the large population and limited number of highways leading out of Hampton Roads, phased evacuation using assigned routes is necessary. Phase 1 evacuees from Hampton, Poquoson, Virginia Beach, Norfolk, and York County should evacuate 24 to 14 hours prior to the onset of tropical storm force winds. Phase 2 evacuees from Newport News, the remainder of Hampton, Chesapeake, Portsmouth and Suffolk should evacuate 14 hours prior to the onset of tropical storm force winds. The evacuation zones are shown in Figure 5.0.

Figure 5-Evacuation Zones

The Peninsula's emergency management officials are re-examining the existing evacuation routes in conjunction with new storm surge mapping (produced by VDEM, FEMA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), existing topography, floodplains, new mapping, new traffic patterns and new development. The Peninsula's emergency

management officials are re-examining the existing evacuation routes in conjunction with new storm surge mapping (produced by VDEM, FEMA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), existing topography, floodplains, new mapping, new traffic patterns and new development.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR) Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR)

Chesapeake Bay RegulationsChesapeake Bay Regulations

As part of Virginia's commitment to help preserve and restore the resources of the Chesapeake Bay, the Virginia General Assembly adopted the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act in 1988. The Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations were adopted in 1990 and amended in December 2001. The revised regulations took effect in March 2002 and localities had until December 31, 2003 to revise local ordinances and become consistent with the new language.

The regulations require that communities east of Interstate 95, the "Tidewater" area of Virginia, regulate and enforce the use of Resource Protection Areas (RPAs) and Resource Management Areas (RMAs). The RPA is relevant to floodplain management because new development within the designated area must maintain a 100-foot buffer from the waterline of any perennial stream, as defined by the regulations. This includes all tidal water bodies in coastal areas. Both the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission and the VDCR provide technical assistance and guidance to communities in enforcing the regulations. In essence, this is a staff regulation that strengthens local floodplain manager ordinances by exceeding minimum NFIP standards.

Virginia Flood Damage Reduction Act

Virginia's General Assembly enacted the Virginia Flood Damage Reduction Act of 1989. The legislation was the result of several disastrous floods and coastal storms that impacted the state between 1969 and 1985. To improve Virginia's flood protection programs and place related programs in one agency, responsibility for coordination of all state floodplain programs was transferred in 1987 from the Water Control Board to VDCR. The agency was named manager of the state's floodplain program and designated coordinating agency of the NFIP under the act.



Virginia Dam Safety Act

The Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board established the state's dam safety regulations as a result of the passage of the Virginia Dam Safety Act. The Dam Safety Program's purpose is to provide for safe design, construction, operation and maintenance of dams to protect public safety. The program enforces permit requirements related to the construction and alteration of impounding structures. All dams in Virginia are subject to the Dam Safety Act unless specifically excluded. Inundation mapping is required for all Class I and Class II dams in the Commonwealth. Dam Safety Program officials recommend mapping for all classified dams. Emergency Action Plans are required for all class I, II, and III dams.

Shoreline Erosion Advisory Service (SEAS)

Since SEAS was created in 1980, DCR has provided technical advice about tidal shoreline erosion problems to more than 7,000 clients. They include landowners, local governments and environmental agencies. SEAS program activities also help local governments deal with sediment and nutrient loads from shoreline erosion and, of course, address the Commonwealth's obligation to reduce sediment and nutrient loads in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. For example, following Hurricane Isabel, SEAS provided technical assistance to the residents of Hampton's Chesapeake Avenue to facilitate reconstruction of a seawall spanning numerous property owners. The complexity of the project permitting and the number of property owners involved required external assistance.

Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC)

The Virginia Marine Resources Commission was established in 1875 as the Virginia Fish Commission. The Virginia Wetlands Act was passed in 1972 and placed under the management of VMRC, as was the 1980 Coastal Primary Sand Dune Protection Act. In 1982, the General Assembly broadened the 1972 Wetlands Act to include non-vegetated

wetlands. The Habitat Management Division issues three types of Environmental Permits: subaqueous or bottomlands, tidal wetlands, and coastal primary sand dunes. The division's authority specifically regulates physical encroachment into these valuable resource areas.

The permit process relies on a single Virginia joint local/state/Federal permit application. The review process takes into account various local, state and Federal statutes governing the disturbance or alteration of environmental resources. The Marine Resources Commission plays a central role as an information clearinghouse for all three levels of review. Applications receive independent yet concurrent review by the community's Wetlands Board, the VMRC, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Department of Housing and Community Development

The Commonwealth of Virginia is responsible for enacting the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (VUSBC), and each county or city is responsible for enforcing the code locally. As of the first quarter of 2005, the VUSBC is based on the 2000 International Building Code, International Plumbing Code, International Mechanical Code, and International Fire Protection Code, and the 1999 National Electrical Code. The 2003 version of the IBC has been incorporated into the VUSBC, and is expected to go into effect Fall, 2005. The code contains the building regulations that must be complied with when constructing a new building or structure or an addition to an existing building, maintaining or repairing an existing building, or renovating or changing the use of a building or structure.

Enforcement of the VUSBC is the responsibility of the local government's building inspections department. All Peninsula communities charge fees to defray the costs of enforcement and appeals arising from the application of the code. The VUSBC contains enforcement procedures that must be used by the enforcing agency.

As provided in the Uniform Statewide Building Code Law, Chapter 6 (36-97 et seq.) of Title 36 of the Code of Virginia, the USBC supersedes the building codes and regulations of the counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions and state agencies, related to any construction, reconstruction, alterations, conversion, repair or use of buildings and installation of equipment therein. The USBC does not supersede zoning ordinances or other land use controls that do not affect the manner of construction or materials to be used in the construction, alteration, or repair.

REGIONAL CAPABILITIES

The Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC), one of 21 Planning District Commissions in the Commonwealth of Virginia, is a regional organization representing sixteen local governments, including Hampton, Newport News, Williamsburg, James City County and York County. Planning District Commissions are voluntary associations created in 1969 pursuant to the Virginia Area Development Act. The purpose of planning district commissions, as set out in the Code of Virginia, Section

15.2-4207 is "...to encourage and facilitate local government cooperation and state-local cooperation in addressing on a regional basis problems of greater than local significance." The HRPDC serves as a resource of technical expertise to its member local governments. Specific programs affiliated with HRPDC include HR STORM/HR CLEAN, HREMC and REMTAC, which are described below.

HR STORM and HR CLEAN

Regional governments are developing and implementing stormwater management programs that include construction of best management practices (BMPs), system maintenance, water quality testing, enforcement of program standards and public education. Significant results and cost cuts are achieved through regional cooperation. These regional efforts are coordinated through HR STORM, a coalition of local government staff members who share ideas and pool resources for targeted educational program efforts about stormwater management. In addition, the HRPDC facilitates monthly meetings of the Regional Stormwater Management Committee where program staff members from 14 localities in Hampton Roads coordinate efforts in water quality data gathering and pollutant loading studies. These data enable localities to better target future program dollars to improve management of stormwater quantity and quality. HR CLEAN is the recycling and litter prevention education program of the HRPDC.

Hampton Roads Emergency Management Committee (HREMC) - The objective of the HREMC is to promote the inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency coordination of emergency management issues and foster emergency preparedness in the Hampton Roads area, including the Peninsula communities. The purpose is to provide a working group for the exchange of information, experience and technology among Hampton Roads Emergency Management officials and individuals with responsibilities in emergency management. Participants include community officials, American Red Cross, military liaisons, State and Federal agency representatives, Verizon, Virginia Natural Gas and Dominion Power. Public information materials include Is Your Family Prepared for Hurricanes, a detailed family preparedness booklet focusing on Hampton Roads' procedures for evacuation and readiness.

Regional Emergency Management Technical Advisory Committee (REMTAC). This organizational, policy-making group is composed of HRPDC staff, Emergency Management staff in local communities, including the Peninsula, and VDEM staff. REMTAC works to enhance emergency management plans on a regional level. The HRPDC provides support to REMTAC and local jurisdictions on a variety of emergency management issues, including: hurricane evacuation planning; emergency shelter planning; debris management resource planning; disaster planning for populations with special needs and public education awareness and hurricane preparedness programs. REMTAC members have access to a secure online forum among registered participants, in addition to monthly meetings.

Surry Power Station Emergency Public Information – Surry Power Station, located on the James River about seven miles south of Williamsburg, can generate 1,625 megawatts of electric power from its two nuclear reactors. Surry is linked to the Dominion Virginia Power transmission portfolio servicing the Peninsula. Although the

power station would not normally be included in natural hazard mitigation planning, the facility represents a noteworthy manmade hazard and area emergency management plans pay considerable attention to the siren warning system. Cities and counties in the Surry Power Station Planning Area include: James City County, York County, Newport News, Williamsburg, Isle of Wight County, and Surry County. The Peninsula communities exclude all other hazard siren systems to avoid confusion over multiple siren tones and signals in the region.

FEDERAL CAPABILITIES

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides flood insurance in communities that agree to regulate new development in identified Special Flood Hazard Areas through the adoption and enforcement of a minimum Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. The program also requires, as a condition of every Federally-backed mortgage within an identified Special Flood Hazard Area, the purchase and maintenance of a flood insurance policy for the life of the loan.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CoBRA)

Established in 1972, the CoBRA is environmental legislation administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The legislation provides for the identification and protection of Coastal Barrier Resources. The act further prohibits the availability of Federally-backed assistance within identified areas, including grants, loans, mortgages and Federal flood insurance. For the Peninsula communities, only the City of Hampton has areas designated as part of the Coastal Barrier Resource System (Units VA-60 and VA-60P).

Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

Established in 1972, and amended by the Coastal Zone Protection Act of 1996, the CZMA defines a national interest in the effective management, beneficial use, protection and development of the coastal zone and identifies the urgent need to protect the natural system from these competing interests.

VDEQ oversees the Virginia Coastal Resources Management Program, established to protect and manage an area known as Virginia's "coastal zone." All five of the Peninsula communities are located in the coastal zone. The program has produced a large number of publications and assisted in the development of numerous projects to support their nine primary goals, available online at <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/coastal/goals.html>.

Examples of the program's accomplishments impacting the Peninsula include:

- Coastal Dune Resources Inventory - Virginia has coastal dune resources on about 48 miles of shoreline. An inventory, now underway by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, is part of an ongoing Virginia Coastal Program effort to establish a better understanding of dune systems, including primary, secondary, coastal and riverine dunes, in coastal Virginia. The inventory includes where dunes are located, how they should be defined, and how they function in the natural environment. The goal is improved management to ensure that both the habitat and flood protection benefits derived from these naturally occurring and rare systems are maintained.
- Riparian Buffer Sign Program - The Virginia Coastal Program designed a riparian buffer sign to emphasize the importance of riparian buffer restoration in the

coastal watershed. The sign, available to all groups and organizations planting buffers in Virginia's coastal zone, links buffer restoration sites throughout Tidewater Virginia, providing the public with a consistent message on the benefits of riparian buffers. At York River State Park, a new buffer, planted on a steep denuded slope, protects the park's marsh and the York River beyond.

- Statistical analysis of the impact of channelization activities and dams in Tidewater Virginia on instream and riparian habitat.
- Virginia Clean Marina Program (VCMP) - In 2001, marina operators, marine industry representatives and state officials launched the program, which is a voluntary initiative designed to educate and give technical support and special recognition to marinas that implement BMP's that go above and beyond regulatory requirements, minimizing potentially negative impacts on water quality and coastal resources. Clean Marinas on the Peninsula include: Hampton Public Piers, Old Point Comfort Marina at Fort Monroe; Salt Ponds Marina in Hampton, Two Rivers Yacht Club in Williamsburg; and Wormley Creek Marina in Yorktown.
- Wetland Educational Materials - The Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William and Mary, with Coastal Program funding, has developed legal and educational materials that are being used by all local wetlands boards. VIMS also produces a Wetlands Newsletter and holds regular workshops and seminars for board members, local governments and others interested in wetland management.

6.0 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Sections 4.1 through 4.5 document the risks from and vulnerabilities to the natural hazards that threaten the Virginia Peninsula communities. Section 5.1 through 5.5 provides more detailed information describing vulnerability and capacity on a community-by-community basis. With this information the PHMPC could now begin to formulate mitigation planning goals. The intent of the Goal Setting process is to identify areas where improvements to existing capabilities can be made so that community vulnerability is reduced.

Before formulating the goals for this plan, the PHMPC first reviewed planning goals in general. Each PHMPC member was provided a written and graphic explanation of Goals and Objectives, the purpose they serve and how they are developed and written. Following this activity, each PHMPC member was provided with an alphabetized list of 14 sample goal statements. Some of these goals were from existing community plans, some were developed as a result of analyzing the Risk Assessment, and some were generic community planning goals, such as "Improve Public Safety Services."

The PHMPC participated in a discussion of the sample goal statements, and developed an understanding of the relationship of plan goals and objectives to the recommended actions that they would later be tasked to formulate. Following this discussion, each PHMPC member received three index cards and was asked to write what they felt would

be the most appropriate goals for this plan --- one on each card --- using the possible goal statements as a guide.

PHMPC members were instructed that they could use, combine or revise the sample statements or develop entirely new goals. Team members then posted their cards to the meeting room wall, and the goal statements were placed into similar groups, combined, rewritten and agreed upon. Upon group review, some of the proposed goal statements were determined to be better suited as objectives or actual mitigation projects – and were set aside for later use.

Based upon the planning data review and the process described above, the PHMPC developed the final goal statements listed below. None of the final goal statements are the same as those provided on the alphabetized list. These goals and objectives (and occasional action item) provide direction for reducing future hazard-related losses for the Peninsula communities.

GOAL 1: Reduce impacts and losses from natural hazards

Objective 1.1: Strengthen community Emergency Management programs

- Establish and maintain ability to coordinate with the public in disasters
- Provide Disaster Recovery Training for employees and volunteers
- Initiate, coordinate and support Business Continuity/Contingency planning
- Achieve and maintain National Weather Service “Storm Ready” Certification
- Establish and maintain baseline information resource systems (GIS)

Objective 1.2: Minimize exposure of existing development from likely hazard impacts

- Protect at-risk critical facilities
- Mitigate repetitive hazard-related losses

Objective 1.3: Minimize exposure of new development to likely hazard impacts

- Integrate Mitigation Planning into each community’s Comprehensive Planning program
- Enforce/enhance floodplain and zoning regulations or limitations in vulnerable areas, as appropriate

Objective 1.4: Strengthen community Floodplain Management programs

- Coordinate and maintain local floodplain management ordinances with the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code
 - Participate in the NFIP’s Community Rating System, as appropriate

GOAL 2: Promote awareness of hazards and vulnerability among citizens, business, industry and government

- Hurricanes and coastal storms, flooding, tornados, winter storms and wildfires
- Flood Insurance
 - Availability, Coverage, Floodplain Management, the “50 percent” rule (and

- impact of inflation, market versus assessed value, and ICC)
- Business Continuity/Contingency planning
- Self-help guidance

GOAL 3: Maximize use of available funding

Objective 3.1: Maintain FEMA Eligibility

Objective 3.2: Identify, analyze and establish Mitigation project cost share options

- Multi-Objective Opportunities
 - Public/Private Partnerships
 - Coordination with other community goals, programs and projects
 - Housing Transportation, Recreation, Stormwater Management
- Community contributions
 - Cash (grants, budgeted)
 - In-Kind
- Property Owner Contributions

6.1 Review of Mitigation Alternatives

In a separate PHMPC meeting, the Planning Team undertook a brainstorming session to generate a set of viable mitigation alternatives that would support the above goals. To begin this process, each PHMPC member was provided with the following list of categories of mitigation measures:

- Property Protection,
- Structural Projects,
- Natural Resource Protection,
- Emergency Services, and
- Public Information.

The PHMPC members were also provided with lists of alternative multi-hazard mitigation actions for each of the above categories. Below is an example of the list the PHMPC examined for the category of Property Protection. A facilitated discussion then took place to examine, understand and analyze the alternatives. The complete listing of alternatives reviewed and discussed is included in Appendix G.

6.1.1 Using Criteria to Analyze and Select Mitigation Measures

The PHMPC participated in a second facilitated discussion that took place to examine and analyze the alternatives, using FEMA’s recommended STAPLE/E decision-making criteria, in addition to STAPLE/E, Sustainable Disaster Recovery, Smart Growth principles, and “Others”. This was done to determine why one recommended action might be more important, more effective, or more likely to be implemented than another (a complete list of criteria examined is included in Appendix H).

After selecting the mitigation measures, the recommended actions were posted on the wall and all Committee members were provided with nine colored dots of which there were three each of blue, red, and yellow. Each color represents high, medium, or low

priority with regard to importance, and each color was assigned a corresponding value:
 Blue = 5 points
 Red = 3 points
 Yellow = 1 point

The table below shows how the Committee prioritized the mitigation measures with “dot points”.

Table 6.1.2a- Committee Voting Results on Mitigation Measures

Categories of Mitigation Measures	Hampton	Newport News	Williamsburg	York County	James City County
Community Rating System Address Repetitive Losses	20				
Shoreline Erosion Reduction	12				
Refurbish Existing Seawall Drainage	9				
Improvements/Maintenance Elevate Flood-Prone Structures	2				
Generator Wiring of Critical Facilities	13	37	7		
Public Notification System	1	18			0
Relocate Critical Facilities	32		35		
Evaluate Existing Floodplain Mgmt	0		5		
Open Space Protection	3				
Training Employees & Students	29				10
Public Information	1	3	19	16	5
BFE plus 2 feet Small Business Contingency Planning	25			8	
Elevation Certificate availability		8			
Shelter Management		12			
Water Conservation Programs		17		1	
Forest/Wildfire Management		14			2
Anti-Gouging Ordinance			11	6	
Moratorium for Codes Compliance		14			
Strengthen Land Development Regulations		2			
Improve Neighborhood Communication					58
Floodproofing Measures					5
Examine/promote					1
					10

The list of recommended mitigation measures distributed across the Categories of Measures in the following way:

Table 6.1.2b- Mitigation Measures Prioritized

Categories of Mitigation Measures	Hampton	Newport News	Williamsburg	York County	James City County
Emergency Services	1	65	5	36	5
Property Protection	16	26	1	0	4
Prevention	44	0	76		25
Public Information	36	33	0	0	0
Structural Projects	18	37	3	26	5
10	25	6	16		2

6.1.3 Action Plan

6.2 The Mitigation Strategy

Within the Virginia Lower Peninsula Planning Area, five communities participated on the PHMPC and provided valuable data and insight into this plan. While different in their boundaries, form and function, each recognizes their role to prepare for disaster, respond to natural hazards and undertake mitigation initiatives. Each, however, is part of the larger regional community that must prepare for and respond to a similar set of hazards. Thus, there is a “mosaic” of partners and these relationships define the overall hazard mitigation planning strategy.

The PHMPC has developed the following four mitigation strategies:

- **ENFORCE** existing rules, regulations, policies and procedures already in existence. Communities can reduce future losses not only by pursuing new programs and projects, but also by more stringent attention to what’s already “on the books”,
- **EDUCATE** the public using the hazard information that the PHMPC has collected and analyzed through this planning process so that the community better understands what can happen where, and what they can do themselves to be better prepared. Also, publicize the “success stories” that are achieved through each

community's ongoing efforts,

6.3 Peninsula Mitigation Recommendations

In this section, the PHMPC offers proposed mitigation actions in the form of recommendations. The recommendations that follow are those that would have a beneficial impact upon the community referenced; the schedules and cost estimates are not binding and do not imply that the community must complete each action. These recommendations are made with the knowledge and consent of the entire PHMPC by virtue of the formal adoptions of this plan (Appendix I). Thus, each participating community has identifiable "projects" in this plan. Table 6.1.4 provides a summary of the goals and objectives addressed by each Action Item.

Table 6.3 - Categorizing Action Items by Goal and Objective

	Hampton	Newport News	York County	James City County
1.1 – Strengthen community Emergency Management	1,2,5, 6,9,10	1,3,6,8, 9,10,12	1,2,4, 5,6,9	4,8,9,10,11 8
1.2 – Minimize exposure of existing development	2,3,4,5, 6,7,8,12	3,4,5,6,7, 9,10,11	3,4,1,7,8,9	1,2,3,4,6, 9,10,11,12,13 1,2
1.3 – Minimize exposure of new development	10,11	7,11	3,9	1,2,5,6,7 3,5
1.4 – Strengthen community Floodplain Management	1,2,9,8	2,4,7,12	7	1,2,5, 6,12,13 1,2,3,5
Goal 2: Promote awareness of hazards & vulnerability				
1,10	5,6,8, 9,11,12	2,3,6,8,9	8,9,10,11	4,6,7
Goal 3: Maximize use of available funding				
3.1 – Maintain FEMA eligibility		2,7	1,6,7	3
3.2 – Identify, analyze and establish cost-share options	2,3,5, 6,8,11	4,9	3,5,9	4,10,12,13

6.3.2 Newport News Mitigation Recommendations

Recommended Action Item #1: Adopt ordinance to prevent price gouging after a disaster.

Issue/ Background: After Hurricane Isabel, various vendors and contractors doubled and tripled their standard service prices.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action will allow price gouging to continue. Public education regarding contractor requirements/credentials

considered, but statutory changes deemed most effective.

Responsible Office: Codes Compliance, Intergovernmental/Community Relations

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Minimal cost; staff time only.

Cost Benefit: Property owners save money and can reinvest those funds into protecting property from future damage.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: Immediately.

Recommended Action Item #2: Increase accessibility to digital Elevation Certificate data.

Issue/ Background: Currently, completed Elevation Certificates are collected and entered into the city's computer system, but the data cannot be retrieved.

Other Alternatives Considered: Paper copies are bulky and do not last as long as digital data. No Action would result in continued problems accessing data for other floodplain management purposes.

Responsible Office: Plans Examiner, Codes Compliance, Information Technology

Cost Estimate: Minimal cost for staff time to reconfigure database access.

Cost Benefit: Sharing of this data will increase opportunities for mitigation projects, and provide emergency and land use planners with a useful floodplain management tool at minimal cost. CRS points available for this activity.

Recommended Action Item #3: Retrofit primary shelters, which are certified by the American Red Cross, with generator hookups.

Issue/ Background: Public schools in Newport News do not have generator power outside of emergency lighting. During storm events, this has been a concern especially when special populations are concerned. The City had to rent hotel rooms for special populations during Hurricane Floyd. During Hurricane Isabel, the shelters were left without power.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action alternative does not address the problem. Building new schools with full capacity generators is not financially feasible. Simply not opening shelters and forcing evacuation is not an option for the isolated Peninsula area.

Responsible Office: Office of Emergency Management and American Red Cross

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$30,000 **Cost Benefit:** Special populations can be accommodated at shelters, rather than hotels, and shelters will be better equipped to feed and house all City residents.

Potential Funding: FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds 75 percent and City funds 25 percent; PDM; Homeland Security

Schedule: Implementation during 2006.

Recommended Action Item #4: Continued implementation of Flood Assistance Program (FAP), primarily through flood-prone structure acquisition.

Issue/ Background: In response to continued requests for solutions to the persistent flooding of properties in its low-lying areas, the City of Newport News established a voluntary Flood Assistance Program in 1999. The program was designed to aid property owners with structures located in the 100-year floodplain. The goals of the FAP are to reduce or eliminate flood-associated losses, reduce flood insurance costs, and restore wetlands and greenspace. Acquisition of homes is a priority. Future plans for acquired areas include park uses in the regulatory floodway.

Other Alternatives Considered: Other options explored by the City included floodwalls and levees. The expense of installation and regular maintenance, plus the previous flood damage to many area homes, made these options less feasible than an assistance program. The City determined the appropriate solution involved returning the properties to wetlands and greenspace.

Responsible Office: Department of Engineering

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$200,000

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Immediately

Cost Benefit: For areas prone to repeated flooding, acquisition of homes offers a permanent solution. The families, who have endured repetitive flooding, are given a new start and are forever removed from flood harm. Also, local emergency management crews are no longer required to rescue these residents during dangerous storm or flood events. CRS points available for this activity.

Potential Funding: Annual allocation from the Stormwater Fund Balance. Program costs include fees associated with appraisal/inspection, legal/closing, replacement housing, moving, property security and demolition. Additional funding through HMGP, PDM and FMA will be used, as available.

Responsible Office: Newport News Waterworks

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$100,000 per year

Cost Benefit: The water conservation plan and its associated activities help maintain water supply during drought conditions.

Potential Funding: The city's operating budget.

Schedule: On-going

Issue/ Background: The Newport News Department of Public Utilities (Waterworks) has maintained a comprehensive forest management program for over 20 years. The program includes fire trails, clear-cutting, thinning, disease control and other elements to maintain healthy forests. The program works in conjunction with a Newport News Watershed Protection ordinance.

Other Alternatives Considered: Funding could be increased to the program to provide additional staff for program enhancements. Some aspects of the program could be contracted to outside sources. At the present time, these alternatives were rejected in favor of maintaining the program's status quo as the program has been effective.

Responsible Office: Newport News Waterworks, Chief of Forest Resources

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Estimated \$1,000,000, annually.

Cost Benefit: The forest program's main objective is water quality protection, and it helps maintain the quality of the City's existing raw water sources.

Potential Funding: City's Annual Operating Budget, US Forest Service, Virginia Department of Forestry

Schedule: Ongoing.

Recommended Action Item #7: Review floodplain management ordinance and enact new requirements based on local conditions. Adopt an ordinance requirement for floodplain structure elevation to Base Flood Elevation plus two feet, and enact a cumulative substantial improvement rule.

Issue/ Background: Currently, the City's floodplain management ordinance requires a freeboard of one foot above BFE. By adding an additional foot, structures will be protected from floods that exceed the 100-year flood, and insurance premiums will be further reduced. Property owners aware of the current substantial improvement requirements may circumvent the rule by making piecemeal improvements to the structure to avoid triggering the

elevation requirements.

Other Alternatives Considered: No Action would result in continued enforcement of the one-foot freeboard, which does not provide property owners with maximum flood insurance premium discount.

Responsible Office: Codes Compliance and Planning

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Staff Time.

Cost Benefit: By expending building costs for an additional course of block on new and substantially improved construction (approximately \$1,500), homeowners will realize significant reduction in flood insurance premiums, and a reduction in average annual damages. The cumulative substantial improvement rule would help ensure that the value of flood-prone structures is not continually increased without being protected from flooding. Freeboard above the BFE reduces the chance of flooding based on mapping inaccuracies, floods that exceed the base flood, and damage from floating debris. CRS points are available for these activities.

Schedule: Within one year of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #8: Develop Natural Hazards Curriculum for Public Schools

Issue/ Background: Schools have plans in place to direct student actions when natural hazards occur. Lessons targeted to grade level and seasons should be developed to accompany the emergency plans and inform students about the characteristics of natural hazards that may affect the region.

Other Alternatives Considered: No Action would result in a student body with knowledge of response actions, but little knowledge of the hazards directly. Another alternative considered included sending hazard information packets to parents, but again, the student body would not gain the necessary background on hazards desired.

Responsible Office: Newport News City Schools, Asst. Superintendent for Business, Emergency Management

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$25,000

Cost Benefit: Parents will learn hazards information from their children, and children will be better informed, and therefore, better prepared for disasters. Many materials and curriculums are currently available.

Potential Funding: Community and civic groups, the Virginia Department of Education, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management, FEMA, and NOAA are potential sources of funding and materials.

Schedule: Within two years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #9: Provide contingency planning assistance to small businesses.

Issue/ Background: In the lead-up and aftermath of Hurricane Isabel in 2003, necessary supplies were limited and small businesses that were not prepared had substantial business interruptions or, in some cases, failures. Damage from the storm's effects exacerbated the lack of planning and compounded the economic effects. FEMA acknowledges that small- to medium-sized businesses provide nearly 80 percent of the jobs in an average community, but are at great risk for failure after a disaster; 30 to 40 percent never reopen.

Other Alternatives Considered: Taking no action would not alleviate the financial effects on small business from another disaster. Outreach to large businesses was also considered; however, large franchised retailers and other ventures with corporate backing are more resilient than small businesses.

Responsible Office: Purchasing and Development

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$50,000, to include city staff time and outreach materials.

Cost Benefit: Advance planning and mitigation can significantly increase the likelihood that small businesses can survive a disaster, keeping a community economically viable and helping to fuel the recovery.

Potential Funding: SBA, Economic Development Administration, and FEMA for materials, City's annual operating budget for staff time, and development of an assistance program with outreach. The Association of Contingency Planners, Old Dominion Chapter, should be contacted to determine their level of interest and possible involvement. Their help in training business leaders could reduce costs significantly.

Schedule: Within one year of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #10: Upgrade drainage system maintenance and increase maintenance frequency of stormwater drainage system.

Issue/ Background: Cleaning of the City's stormwater system was started in

1985 and expanded in the late 1990s, but inadequate funding has prevented annual cleaning of the entire system, which has resulted in flooding problems in low-lying areas such as City Line Apartments. Presently, City crews visit hot spots during intense rain storms resulting in extra man power and additional hours.

Other Alternatives Considered: Enacting an ordinance to require homeowners to clean adjacent ditches was considered and rejected. No action alternative also considered, but status quo is unsatisfactory.

Responsible Office: Department of Public Works, City Manager's Office

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$250,000 annually.

Cost Benefit: Overall maintenance of the stormwater system will remove blockages and decrease the potential for nuisance, urban flooding which primarily affects public infrastructure.

Potential Funding: Increase the Stormwater Fee by \$1.30 per month.

Schedule: Within three years of plan adoption.

Issues/Background: Many property owners are not aware that, in conjunction with a local surveyor, they can more accurately ascertain the boundaries of the Special flood Hazard Area depicted on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). The FEMA map amendment process can then be used to officially modify the FIRM if existing topography does not match FIRM boundaries. Accurately completed Elevation Certificates also benefit property owners by more precisely describing the pertinent site elevation data. Such a flood hazard awareness program is a creditable activity under CRS.

Responsible Office: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Virginia Association of Surveyors, Codes Compliance, Engineering, Public Works and Emergency Management.

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Benefit: Property owners would obtain more accurate flood zone determinations in the long run, which could reduce insurance premiums or increase flood insurance coverage, depending on the risk. Knowledge of flood hazards early in the building process reduces the likelihood of compliance issues.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Implementation within two years of plan adoption

Recommended Action #12: Enroll Newport News in the Community Rating System (CRS). Prepare outreach materials to include: flood insurance availability; retrofitting existing structures; and hazard packets for new homeowners. Also prepare Repetitive Loss Plan as mandated.

Issue/Background: Newport News has numerous structures in the 100-year floodplain (5,250), a small number of NFIP policies (1,655; 32%) and a moderate number of repetitive losses (20). CRS provides a structured incentive program for multiple city agencies to address flood hazards by rewarding policyholders with premium discounts, enhancing public safety, reducing damage to property and public infrastructure, avoiding economic disruption and losses, reducing human suffering and protecting the environment.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action with regard to the CRS and NFIP Public Outreach is expected to result in increasing losses, and rising NFIP total premiums paid. Public outreach without CRS participation may not be as effective at reducing flood risk because policyholders and city policymakers may not experience such a notable premium savings.

Responsible Office: Department of Engineering, and Office of Emergency Management

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Application submittal is free if completed by City Staff. Additional hours required for annual reviews and re-application every 5 years.

Cost Benefit: All of Newport News' 1,655 policyholders would benefit from the CRS premium savings, resulting in approximately \$31,680 savings (5 percent savings for each individual policy) for a Class 9 rating. A Class 8 rating results in almost \$64,000 savings.

Potential Funding: Existing Budgets

Schedule: Submit CRS application within one to two years of plan adoption

6.3.3 Williamsburg Mitigation Recommendations

Recommended Action Item #1: Implement Alert Warning System

Issue/ Background: The current alert system involving NOAA weather radio

alerts is unreliable because radios can be unplugged or out of batteries, or antennas may not work. An LED read out in all government and critical facilities, including schools, will improve communications and allow instant relay of important information.

Other Alternatives Considered: The No Action alternative continues to rely on NOAA radio, which is unreliable in emergencies. Dispatching emergency personnel to critical facilities is time-consuming and involved risk to personnel. Telephoning critical facilities is also time-consuming and allows opportunities for human error or miscommunication.

Responsible Office: Fire Chief

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$600/facility

Cost Benefit: The system improves communication in emergencies, thereby facilitating safe evacuation and potentially saving lives.

Potential Funding: Existing City budgets

Schedule: Within three years of plan adoption

Recommended Action Item #2: Achieve Storm Ready Certification from the National Weather Service

Issue/ Background: StormReady is a nationwide community preparedness program that uses a grassroots approach to help communities develop plans to handle severe weather. The program encourages communities to take a new, proactive approach to improving local hazardous weather operations by providing emergency managers with clear-cut guidelines on how to improve their hazardous weather operations.

Other Alternatives Considered: Taking the actions necessary to achieve Storm Ready Certification without applying for the certification was considered, but rejected. The certification itself is an incentive to pursue changes.

Responsible Office: Emergency Management

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff time

Cost Benefit: These efforts and planning activities would lead to long-standing changes in vulnerability and, depending upon status of current efforts

and programs, can be initiated at very little cost.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Within two years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #3: Strengthen Geographical Information Systems (GIS) digital mapping program for cadastral and hazard planning purposes. Continue process of adding data layers, improving hardware capabilities, and expanding software availability across City departments.

Issue/ Background: The City's land use/ownership, zoning, and hazard mapping were only available through hard copy files and traditional cartographic methods until about 2004. Through several grants and City funding, a GIS division within the Finance Department has been created. Strengthening the fledgling program is now the priority.

Other Alternatives Considered: The No Action alternative is unacceptable as traditional hard copy maps do not last as long, cannot be easily edited or updated, and are more vulnerable to loss or destruction.

Responsible Office: Finance Department

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff time, (previously approved) \$8,000 grant, plus hardware costs of approximately \$6,000 annually.

Cost Benefit: The durability and usefulness of digital mapping information for hazard planning and land use administration is well documented. GIS can be used to reduce losses from natural hazards through: improved evacuation planning; floodplain information accessibility; disaster recovery; and pre-identification of mitigation opportunities. Map data can be shared within the community and with contractors, property owners and others interested in using Williamsburg's cadastral database.

Potential Funding: Homeland Security grant provided software, and Annual City Budget funds staff time, NOAA Coastal Service Center GIS Integration and Development program

Schedule: Ongoing

Recommended Action Item #4: Evacuation Shelter Generator Upgrades

Issue/ Background: Previously, a shared evacuation shelter with James City County provided less-than-optimal conditions. A new shelter, dedicated to

Williamsburg residents, and certified by the American Red Cross, will come online in the near future. Backup generator power for the new facility remains a necessity.

Other Alternatives Considered: Continued use of the shared facility did not adequately serve Williamsburg's residents. Without generator power at the new facility, the housing and feeding of evacuees is more difficult, and possibly dangerous.

Responsible Office: Emergency Management, American Red Cross

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$25,000 per shelter

Cost Benefit: The new, improved evacuation shelter is more centrally located for Williamsburg residents, facilitating a faster and safer evacuation process.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Ongoing, with generator hookups installed by 2007.

Recommended Action Item #5: Create improved fire access trails in designated wildfire areas, particularly "College Woods." Widen and improve existing hiking/biking trails to accommodate firefighters and equipment.

Issue/ Background: College Woods is a second-growth forest owned by the College of William and Mary. Students have access to the forests, streams and wetlands that dominate the College Creek watershed. In 1996, the Board of Visitors of the College designated approximately 300 acres of the College Woods as a Nature Preserve for recreation and research. From an ecosystem perspective, the College Woods includes habitat for two federally-listed threatened plant species (whorled pogonia and swamp pink) and a diverse assemblage of natural resources.

Following Hurricane Isabel, the College Woods became littered with downed trees. Fire officials note that despite the large amount of combustible material, they have limited access to the interior of the property. A wildfire could quickly destroy this valuable habitat because the lack of interior access severely impedes firefighting capability, as well as mitigation activities.

Other Alternatives Considered: Installation of fire lines throughout this pristine natural area would be costly and imposing.

Responsible Office: Fire Department

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$1,000

Cost Benefit: The benefit of providing wildfire fighting access is clearly a reduced risk of catastrophic fire damage to a valuable ecosystem.

Potential Funding: Fire Department, US Forest Service, PDM, Virginia Department of Forestry

Schedule: Implementation within 5 years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #6: Train CERT team members for personal pre-disaster planning and neighborhood response teams, and establish emergency communication system for same.

Issue/ Background: Pre-disaster preparation, whether installation of plywood window covers or ditch clean-out, helps reduce damage from natural disasters. Neighborhood response and communication in the aftermath of a disaster helps prevent compound damages, and protects life and safety. For neighborhoods without power or emergency access, the CERT team members can help relay important messages from City officials.

Other Alternatives Considered: CERT teams with willing volunteers are already established in Williamsburg. The same training provided to City officials is not as effective because they do not have the same neighborhood—level interaction with property owners.

Responsible Office: Emergency Management

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$12,000 for materials and training over a two year period. \$6,000 for equipment.

Cost Benefit: These actions will reduce pre- and post-disaster confusion, improve property owner protection levels, and reduce damages to structures and infrastructure. By helping property owners identify mitigation measures for their owner property, CERT members will foster better-prepared neighborhoods.

Potential Funding: HMGP, City operating budget, FEMA

Schedule: Within three years of plan adoption

Recommended Action Item #7: Continue programs and capital improvements to upgrade drainage system citywide, including Colonial Williamsburg.

Issue/ Background: Williamsburg's urban drainage system dates back almost 40 years, and the system requires routine maintenance and infrastructure improvements to accommodate existing and new development. Ongoing enhancements help alleviate urban flooding of intersections and low-lying areas. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation performs an annual storm drain maintenance program in the Historic Area, under the direction of the City of Williamsburg.

Other Alternatives Considered: Complete drainage system overhaul for Williamsburg and the Historic District would disrupt tourism and be extremely costly. No action with regard to drainage system improvements, while new development continues, could exacerbate current nuisance flooding.

Responsible Office: City of Williamsburg Public Works and Utilities, and Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$25,000/year for Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Variable annual costs for Williamsburg as dictated by annual Capital Improvement Program budget.

Cost Benefit: Reduction of nuisance flooding increases the life of infrastructure, while eliminating flooding of intersections eases the burden on public safety officials and facilitates citywide access to businesses and attractions despite inclement weather. Protection of valuable national historic resources in the Historic District is an important goal of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Potential Funding: City's Capital Improvement Program (funded by one percent sales tax receipts and other funds). Costs for projects in the Historic Area are shared with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Schedule: Within two years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #8: Colonial Williamsburg Annual Tree Maintenance Program

Issue/ Background: Colonial Williamsburg has instituted an annual tree trimming program to minimize damage from wind and ice. Trees are systematically trimmed to open up and allow the trees to withstand sustained winds of 80-90 mph. Trees are a major cause of sustained power outages due to both strong winds and ice accumulation during winter storms. Large, older trees in the Historic District may also threaten vulnerable historic structures if felled by wind or ice.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action with regard to tree maintenance fails to protect historic resources from wind and ice, and could result in prolonged power outages.

Responsible Office: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$75,000/year

Cost Benefit: Expenditures to maintain storm-resistant trees results in lower average annual damages to historic structures and infrastructure from wind and ice storms.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: Ongoing.

Recommended Action Item #9: Disaster-Resistant University (DRU) Planning for the College of William & Mary

Issue/ Background: Disasters can and do affect university and college campuses, and impose monetary losses and disruption of the institution's teaching, research, and public service. These losses can be substantially reduced or eliminated through pre-disaster planning and mitigation actions.

By assisting the College of William and Mary with disaster-resistant university planning, the City of Williamsburg further mitigates the need for costly emergency response and cleanup from hazard events. The university should prepare a Disaster-Resistant University Mitigation Plan that is coordinated across William and Mary's various departments, integrated into the University's existing plans, and prepared in conjunction with the City's planning goals.

University officials took part in the planning process for this Hazard Mitigation plan, and over the course of the planning process, became familiar with the general plan structure.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action

Responsible Office: Williamsburg Emergency Management; William & Mary Facilities Management officials

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$35,000

Cost Benefit: A plan that effectively coordinates the various functions of the university and the city before, during and after a disaster would result in cost savings for both the university and the municipality.

Potential Funding: FEMA DRU funding; VDEM; City of Williamsburg

Schedule: Within 4 years of plan adoption.

6.3.4 James City County Mitigation Recommendations

Recommended Action Item #1: Continue flood-prone structure elevation project in Chickahominy Haven.

Issue/ Background: Chickahominy Haven is a James City County neighborhood with 192 homes along the Chickahominy River. The neighborhood association is very active. As a result of Hurricane Isabel, flooding damaged numerous houses. Elevation of the most severely damaged, and repetitively flooded structures is a priority for the County. James City County currently has seven repetitive loss structures.

Other Alternatives Considered: The floodplain of the Chickahominy River is wide, and relocating properties on the same parcel and out of the floodplain is rarely possible. Acquisition of home sites in this area was not desirable from the County's perspective due to maintenance requirements.

Responsible Office: Emergency Management and Planning

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$154,000 for elevation of three homes; additional funding for at least two more repetitively flooded homes will be pursued.

Cost Benefit: Elevation of these structures is expected to protect contents and residents from the 100-year flood. Protecting repetitively flooded structures will result in savings being achieved by property owners, the community, and NFIP.

Potential Funding: FEMA HMGP Grant 75%, VDEM 20%, and 5% County in-kind services.

Schedule: Grant has been approved and the elevation projects are being bid to contractors.

Recommended Action Item #2: Conduct certified lowest floor elevation surveys of existing homes, manufactured homes and commercial structures in identified floodplains.

Include County-wide housing needs assessment.

Issue/ Background: The County Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element Action 14, includes a recommendation for a County-wide assessment of housing conditions geared toward rehabilitating substandard housing and eliminating vacant or dilapidated structures. Performing simultaneous surveys to determine flood risk for existing structures will help prioritize structures based not only on structural condition, but also vulnerability to flood hazards. Further, identifying manufactured homes in the floodplain will aid County emergency managers in setting evacuation priorities for flood events. A database of lowest floor elevations may be creditable through CRS, and is an invaluable planning tool for prioritizing elevation and retrofit projects in the future.

Other Alternatives Considered: Surveying lowest floors as a separate project necessitates two visits to each structure. Doing the housing needs assessment without collecting elevation data provides an incomplete analysis with regard to potential damage, and will not be creditable under CRS.

Responsible Office: Development Management and Community Services

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$150,000 (individual FEMA Elevation Certificates may cost as much as \$250 each, depending on location and terrain. Cost savings may be realized if neighborhoods are surveyed at one time.)

Cost Benefit: A database of structural elevations in and near floodplains aids county planners in prioritizing structures that are most vulnerable to flood risk. If credit is granted through CRS, flood insurance policyholders may save additional money on premiums.

Potential Funding: HMGP, PDM, Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development Rehabilitation Grant programs, CDBG

Schedule: Implementation within two years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #3: Revise site plan application, building permit application and accompanying checklists to include/require detailed information on the flood hazard, to include flood zone, map number and date, and Base Flood Elevation. Job Site cards should also have BFE indicated.

Issue/ Background: All of the applications and checklists do not currently require this information.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action with regard to this activity could jeopardize participation in the NFIP and CRS. Revision of simply the

Building Permit would satisfy NFIP requirements, but all such documents should be examined simultaneously to provide clear direction to builders and developers.

Responsible Office: Code Compliance

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$500 for staff time and copying costs

Cost Benefit: Clear direction regarding implementation of the floodplain management ordinance and information about flood risk reduces compliance issues and results in structures that are at less risk of flood damage.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: Immediately

Recommended Action Item #4: Implement the Comprehensive Plan element to “protect County shorelines from erosion through a coordinated, unified area approach that utilizes properly designed methods of vegetative or structural stabilization, bank regrading, beach nourishment and/or relocation of activities to less sensitive areas.”

Issue/ Background: The County’s Erosion and Sediment Control program adequately regulates land disturbance activities in accordance with State regulations. Missing is a program element to address existing shoreline problem areas that can exacerbate storm damage, and detrimentally affect water quality. A citizen advisory/assistance program for shoreline erosion, in conjunction with the knowledgeable professionals of Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation’s Shoreline Erosion Advisory Service would address this deficiency.

Other Alternatives Considered: Regulating new development projects, while overlooking shoreline problem areas on private property, does not adequately address erosion problems. Having a free assistance program in place to intercept and help property owners before they have to take drastic action or before they take action without a permit benefits both the County and property owners.

Responsible Office: County Development Management, Virginia DCR

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$10,000 for public outreach and staff time to support project identification and customer assistance.

Cost Benefit: Reduction of shoreline erosion contributes to better water

quality, more recreational use of the shoreline, and reduced storm damage.

Potential Funding: County Operating Fund, Virginia DCR, NOAA

Schedule: Implementation with three years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #5: Adopt an ordinance requirement for floodplain structure elevation to Base Flood Elevation plus two feet.

Issue/ Background: Currently, the County's floodplain management ordinance requires a freeboard of one foot above BFE. By adding an additional foot, structures will be protected from floods that exceed the 100-year flood, and insurance premiums will be reduced.

Other Alternatives Considered: No Action would result in continued enforcement of the one-foot freeboard, which does not provide property owners with maximum flood insurance premium discount.

Responsible Office: Code Compliance

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Minimal cost of implementation.

Cost Benefit: By expending building costs for an additional course of block (approximately \$1,500) for new and substantially improved structures, homeowners will realize significant reduction in flood insurance premiums, and a reduction in average annual damages. Cost to the County is minimal.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: Within two years of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #6: Provide disaster mitigation planning assistance to small businesses.

Issue/ Background: In the lead-up and aftermath of Hurricane Isabel in 2003, necessary supplies were limited and small businesses that were not prepared had substantial business interruptions or, in some cases, failures. Damage from the storm's effects exacerbated the lack of planning and compounded the economic impacts. FEMA acknowledges that small- to medium-sized businesses provide nearly 80 percent of the jobs in an average community, but are at great risk for failure after a disaster; 30 to 40 percent never reopen after a disaster.

Other Alternatives Considered: Taking No Action would not alleviate the

financial effects on small businesses from another disaster. Outreach to large businesses was also considered; however, large franchised retailers and other ventures with corporate backing are more resilient than small businesses.

Responsible Office: Community Services, Emergency Management

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$50,000, to include staff time and outreach materials.

Cost Benefit: Experience has shown that advance planning and mitigation can significantly increase the likelihood that small businesses can survive a disaster, keeping a community economically viable and helping to fuel the recovery.

Potential Funding: SBA, Economic Development Administration, FEMA for materials, and County's annual operating budget for staff time and development of an assistance program with outreach component. The Association of Contingency Planners, Old Dominion Chapter, should be contacted to determine their level of interest and possible involvement. Their help in training business leaders could reduce costs significantly.

Schedule: Within one year of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #7: Expand Drought-Resistant Landscaping Program elements, to include private property owners, commercial projects, and County lands.

Issue/ Background: Drought-related hazards in James City County are currently addressed through the James City Service Authority's (JCSA) WaterSmart program for homeowners, water use restrictions for irrigation, and rain sensor requirements for new irrigation systems. JCSA is the agency charged with operating the County's drinking water system. Activities include a comprehensive water management and education program to help residents maintain high quality landscaping while taking a smart approach to water use. However, the landscaping ordinance that applies to new County site plans does not require the same drought-resistant strategies, or provide incentives for using drought-tolerant plant species. The County must also address drought hazard management through wise use strategies on its own lands. The drought-resistant garden plot at the EOC is an excellent example of how the County can share hazard priorities with the public.

Other Alternatives Considered: Water restrictions during droughts are an imposition and inconvenience if property owners are not aware of the hazard. If drought-resistant strategies are espoused year-round for all property owners, and practiced by the County, the public is more receptive to water restrictions and other more extreme measures when necessary.

Responsible Office: James City Service Authority, Development Management, and Facilities Management (Parks & Grounds Maintenance)

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Minimal staff time to revise Landscape Ordinance and seek approval.

Cost Benefit: By increasing drought-tolerant plant species, and drought-resistant landscaping techniques throughout the County, the use of water for irrigation will be reduced. Costs are minimal, but benefits will be apparent during droughts.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: Implementation within one year of plan adoption.

Recommended Action Item #8: Convene a task force to study the wildland fire hazard and the urban interface. The task force could make recommendations regarding additional building code requirements in a mapped “interface zone”, outreach and complementary inspections for homeowners, or additional building considerations to be distributed to builders. Two primary factors influence a home’s ability to survive wildfire. These are the home’s roofing material and the quality of the “defensible space” surrounding it.

Issue/ Background: The “high” wildfire hazard area for James City County covers 47.6 square miles (30,464 acres) in area and downed trees from recent tropical storms have dramatically increased the combustible fuel sources. As development pressure increases in parts of the County without public water supply, so do the number of structures in the urban interface at risk to fire. Two primary factors influence a home’s ability to survive wildfire. These are the home’s roofing material and the quality of the “defensible space” surrounding it. Teaching homeowners about “defensible space” is a valuable tool for the County.

Other Alternatives Considered: A simple outreach program for homeowners was also considered. Without mapping and careful consideration of outreach content, the program could alarm rather than inform residents.

Responsible Office: Emergency Management, Fire Department, GIS personnel

Priority (H, M, L): Low

Cost Estimate: \$5,000 for outreach materials, plus minimal staff time for inspections and building code considerations. See www.firewise.org for additional materials.

Cost Benefit: Minimal costs would result in a marked increase in homeowner awareness of the fire hazard and measures that could be taken on individual properties to mitigate the hazard. Average annual damages from fire would be minimized through individualized inspections and targeted recommendations.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: Task Force creation within two years of plan adoption; implementation of task force recommendations within additional two years.

6.3.5 York County Mitigation Recommendations

Recommended Action Item #1: Revise floodplain management ordinance to: 1) adopt cumulative substantial improvement rule; and, 2) adopt two feet of freeboard above the Base Flood Elevation. Additions/renovations within a ten-year time frame that cumulatively equal 50 percent of a structure's appraised value trigger compliance with the ordinance's elevation requirements.

Issue/Background: County building officials currently make strong recommendations regarding freeboard in an effort to reduce flood insurance premiums for new structures. Codifying the recommendation is the next logical step, and would result in CRS creditable points. Property owners aware of the current substantial improvement requirements may circumvent the rule by making piecemeal improvements to the structure to avoid triggering the elevation requirements.

Other Alternatives Considered: Other alternatives to the 10-year cumulative substantial improvement rule were examined, including a shorter, 5-year accumulation period. Ten years seems appropriate for the level of renovations taking place, has worked well for other communities, and shorter time periods can cause conflicts with property re-sales.

Responsible Office: Department of Environmental and Development Services, Building Regulations and York County Board of Supervisors

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff Time

Cost Benefit: Evidence of the effectiveness of elevating structures above the Base Flood Elevation is ample. The cumulative substantial improvement rule would help ensure that the value of flood-prone structures is not continually increased without being protected from flooding. The rule would also help address repetitive losses that may otherwise never meet the 50 percent criteria. Freeboard above the BFE reduces the chance of flooding based on mapping

inaccuracies, floods that exceed the base flood, and damage from floating debris. CRS points are available for this activity, and York County is a CRS participant.

Potential Funding: None.

Schedule: Implementation contingent on funding and staffing availability.

Recommended Action Item #2: Implement flood hazard awareness program to: 1) inform existing property owners of their flood zone designation and flood insurance availability; 2) inform property owners and surveyors of FEMA's map amendment process; and, 3) incorporate flood hazard awareness into Site Plan and Building Permit processes.

Issue/Background: Many property owners are not aware that, in conjunction with a local surveyor, they can more accurately ascertain the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Area depicted on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). The FEMA map amendment process can then be used to officially modify the FIRM if existing topography does not match FIRM boundaries. Accurately completed Elevation Certificates also benefit property owners by more precisely describing the pertinent site elevation data. Such a flood hazard awareness program is a creditable activity under CRS. Only 50 percent of the structures within York County floodplains currently carry flood insurance.

Responsible Office: Department of Financial and Management Services, Computer Support Services, Department of Environmental and Development Services, Building Regulations, Department of Fire and Life Safety, Office of Emergency Management, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc.

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff Time

Cost Benefit: Property owners would obtain more accurate flood zone determinations in the long run, which could reduce insurance premiums or increase flood insurance coverage, depending on the risk. Knowledge of flood hazards early in the building process reduces the likelihood of compliance issues.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: On-going

Recommended Action Item #3: Storm Water Capital Improvement Projects

Issue/Background: According to the York County Strategic Capital Improvements Plan for Waste and Storm Water, several county drainage systems are not properly sized for their respective drainage area, and resultant flooding is problematic.

Responsible Office: Department of Environmental and Development Services, Utilities

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimates: \$ 5,000,000

Cost Benefit: Reduces homeowner losses due to urban flooding and enhances public safety services by reducing flooding of roadways and maintaining access to most areas of the County

Potential Funding: General Fund - Capital Improvement Projects; also, VDOT Revenue Sharing Program funds for projects with VDOT rights-of-way.

Schedule: Implementation over the next five years.

Recommended Action Item #4: Wire generator plug-ins at selected schools, which function as ARC certified emergency shelters.

Issue/Background: York County experiences power outages during all types of severe weather. Power restoration priorities serve areas within higher population densities and consequently many areas of York County could remain without power for several weeks following a severe weather event. The County needs backup power at selected schools to open shelters with lighting and the capability to store and prepare food for residents displaced either due to the power outage or damage to their homes. With a number of outlets powered up, medically/electric dependent residents could receive temporary relief.

Other Alternatives Considered: To stay with current practices and provide no backup power at public shelters.

Responsible Office: Department of Fire and Life Safety, Office of Emergency Management and York County School Division

Priority (H,M,L) High

Cost Estimate: \$120,000 (\$30,000 per school) for one generator plug-in at

four schools identified as American Red Cross certified shelters.

Cost Benefit: Backup power capabilities at selected schools are an important part of public safety in emergencies. Sheltering becomes a more desirable alternative to staying at home, which reduces the risk of individual house fires, injuries, or serious medical consequences for the electrically dependent population or the elderly, and public health concerns, such as consumption of spoiled food can be eliminated.

Potential Funding: Cost share agreement with the School Division and County government and/or grants

Schedule: Implementation contingent on funding availability.

Recommended Action Item #5: Maintain low-density zoning in flood-prone areas.

Issue/Background: Many parcels in the floodplain are currently vacant, but capable of being subdivided and developed. Maintaining these areas as low-density residential (1 unit per acre is the current land use standard for low-density residential development) will limit the potential number of residences subject to future flood damages. Financial strategies and incentives should be explored as part of this solution. Examples include purchase or transfer of development rights and lease-back arrangements.

Other Alternatives Considered: An alternative to this measure would be to rezone flood-prone areas to require more than one acre per dwelling unit (such as the RC Resource Conservation district, which requires 5 acres per unit). However, reduction of property values and concerns regarding legislative land takings make this alternative infeasible.

Responsible Office: County Administration, Planning Division, and York County Board of Supervisors

Priority (H, M,L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff Time

Cost Benefit: The investment of time and minimal funds necessary to protect these areas from development will significantly reduce flood damage to future development, and reduce potential loss of life. Numerous CRS points are available for this activity.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Ongoing

Recommended Action Item #6: Increase accessibility to digital elevation certificate data.

Issue/ Background: Currently, completed elevation certificates are collected and entered into the County's computer system using FEMA software program. The data is entered by the County Building Official and is time consuming. The software has limitations in data retrieval and sorting. The software needs to be adapted to be user friendly and provide more utility.

Other Alternatives Considered: Paper copies are bulky and do not last as long as digital data. No Action would result in continued problems accessing data for other floodplain management purposes.

Responsible Office: Department of Environmental and Development Services, Building Regulation, and Department of Financial and Management Services, Computer Support Services.

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Minimal cost for staff time to reconfigure database access.

Cost Benefit: Sharing of this data will increase opportunities for mitigation projects, and provide emergency management and land-use planners with a useful floodplain management tool at minimal cost. CRS points available for this activity.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets

Schedule: Implementation contingent on staffing and available technology.

Recommended Action Item #7: Site plan submitted with the building permit application shall include detailed information on the flood hazard, to include flood zone, map number and date, and base flood elevation.

Issue/Background: All of the applications and checklists do not currently require this information.

Other Alternatives Considered: No action with regard to this activity could jeopardize participation in the NFIP and CRS. Revision of simply the Building Permit form would satisfy NFIP requirements, but all other such documents should be examined simultaneously to provide clear direction to builders and developers.

Responsible Office: Department of Environmental and Development Services, Building Regulations, and the Division of Development and Compliance

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: Staff time and copying costs

Cost Benefit: Clear direction regarding implementation of the floodplain management ordinance and information about flood risk reduces compliance issues and results in structures that are at less risk of flood damage.

Potential Funding: Existing budgets.

Schedule: On-going

Recommended Action Item #8: Maintain an awareness of and support for the Newport News Department of Public Utilities (Waterworks) forest management program to mitigate wildfire hazards and promote the health of forests within the reservoir watersheds. Eight percent of the land area in York County is owned by Newport News Waterworks and is considered part of the reservoir watershed.

Issue/Background: The Newport News Department of Public Utilities (Waterworks) has maintained a comprehensive forest management program for over 20 years. The program includes fire trails, clear-cutting, thinning, disease control and other elements to maintain healthy forests. The program works in conjunction with a Newport News Watershed Protection ordinance. Additionally, coordination of property owners must take place. Fifty percent of York County is subject to fire, but 17 percent of that land is owned and managed by the federal government.

Other Alternatives Considered: Due to the wildfire hazard risk in York County, this practice cannot be ignored.

Responsible Office: Newport News Waterworks, Chief of Forest Resources in coordination with York County Department of Environmental and Development Services, Division of Utilities and the Department of Fire and Life Safety, Division of Fire Prevention and Life Safety

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Staff time

Cost Benefit: The forest program's main objective is water quality protection, and it helps maintain the quality of the system's existing raw water sources, but more importantly serves as a means to reduce the risk of wildfire hazards in the watershed areas.

Potential Funding: Existing budget for personnel costs

Schedule: Ongoing.

Recommended Action Item #9: Support a comprehensive water conservation program to mitigate drought hazards.

Issue/Background: Newport News Department of Public Works (Newport News Waterworks) developed a water conservation program approximately 15 years ago. The plan includes incentives for conserving water, fees and penalties for excess use, and restrictions during drought conditions. This plan has proven to be effective as Waterworks has one of the lowest per capita water uses in the state. The plan covers all jurisdictions in the Waterworks service area, including: Newport News, Hampton, and portions of York and James City County. The proposed action involves continued implementation of the program, with additional activities and programs added, as necessary.

Other Alternatives Considered: The plan is under revision, to be effective FY 2006. The Department is considering additional sources of potable water and raw water through creation of a new reservoir. No Action to renew the water conservation plan could create more damages resulting from drought hazards.

Responsible Office: Newport News Waterworks in coordination with York County Department of Environmental and Development Services, Division of Utilities

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Staff Time

Cost Benefit: The water conservation plan and its associated activities help maintain water supply during drought conditions.

Potential Funding: Existing budget for personnel costs.

Schedule: Ongoing

Recommended Action Item # 10: Provide contingency planning assistance to small businesses.

Issue/Background: In the lead-up and aftermath of Hurricane Isabel in 2003, necessary supplies were limited and small businesses that were not prepared had substantial business interruptions due to power outages and/or structure damage. Damage from the storm's effects exacerbated the economic effects on several small businesses. These businesses couldn't provide the needed goods and services to customers, many of whom were County residents during the immediate recovery efforts.

Other Alternatives Considered: Taking "No Action" would not alleviate the damaging effects on small business during another disaster. Outreach to large businesses can be considered; however, large franchised retailers and

other ventures with corporate backing are more resilient than small businesses.

Responsible Office: County Administration, Office of Economic Development and Department of Fire and Life Safety, Office of Emergency Management, York County Chamber of Commerce

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: Staff time, workshop costs, and outreach materials.

Cost Benefit: Advance planning and mitigation can significantly increase the likelihood that small businesses can survive a disaster, keeping a community economically viable and helping to fuel the recovery.

Potential Funding: Grants from agencies, such as SBA, existing County budget for personnel costs, and assistance from York County Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, such as the Association of Contingency Planners, Old Dominion Chapter.

Schedule: Implementation contingent on staffing and funding availability

Recommended Action Item #11: Achieve Storm Ready Certification from the National Weather Service.

Issue/Background: Storm Ready is a nationwide community program that uses a grassroots approach to help communities develop plans to handle severe weather. The program signifies to the public that a community has developed procedures for operational response to severe weather. Currently York County coordinates with York County School Division for tornado awareness and exercises with the school division every spring. The County has a number of procedures in place for response to severe weather. However, the County hasn't completed the application process for Storm Ready designation.

Other Alternatives Considered: Taking the actions necessary to achieve Storm Ready Certification without applying for the certification was considered, but rejected. The certification is a means to keep the public informed about the importance of being prepared and that the community places it as a high priority.

Responsible Office: Department of Fire and Life Safety, Office of Emergency Management

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Benefit: Applying for StormReady designation and maintaining the criteria to keep the designation places the importance and awareness as a high

priority in the community and with the public.

Potential Funding: Existing budget for personnel costs.

Schedule: Implementation contingent upon staffing priorities.

Recommended Action Item #12: Implement the Comprehensive Plan element “protect County shorelines from erosion through a coordinated, unified area approach that utilizes properly designed methods of vegetative or structural stabilization, bank regrading, beach nourishment and/or relocation of activities to less sensitive areas.”

Issue/ Background: The County's Erosion and Sediment Control program adequately regulates land disturbance activities in accordance with State regulations. Missing is a program element to address existing shoreline problem areas that can exacerbate storm damage, and detrimentally affect water quality. A citizen advisory/assistance program for shoreline erosion, in conjunction with the knowledgeable professionals of Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's Shoreline Erosion Advisory Service would address this deficiency.

Other Alternatives Considered: Regulating new development projects, while overlooking shoreline problems. Private property owners are often unaware of the most cost-effective and successful strategies to adequately address shoreline erosion problems. Having a program in place to intercept and help property owners before they have to take drastic action, or before they take action without a permit, benefits both the County and property owners.

Responsible Office: Virginia DCR

Priority (H, M, L): Medium

Cost Estimate: \$10,000 for public outreach and staff time to support project identification and customer assistance.

Cost Benefit: Reduction of shoreline erosion contributes to better water quality, more recreational use of the shoreline, and reduced storm damage.

Potential Funding: County Operating Fund, Virginia DCR, NOAA, Colonial Soil & Water Conservation Service

Schedule: Implementation contingent on funding availability.

Recommended Action Item #13: Elevate flood-prone homes/reduce repetitive flood losses

Issue/Background: Reduce property damage from repetitive flooding by elevating homes in flood-prone areas of the county that meet criteria of the HMPG and other floodplain management elevation programs. There are 30 repetitive loss properties in York County. A repetitive loss plan is a requirement of CRS participation when there are more than 10 repetitive losses.

Other Alternatives Considered: Relocation of flood-prone structures was considered, but York County is relatively built-out and the floodplain area is extensive. Acquisition of properties and relocation of residents would be prohibitively expensive to undertake.

Responsible Office: Office of Emergency Management and Planning Office

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$30,000 per home (estimate 50 homes); total of \$1,500,000

Cost Benefit: Average annual damages are substantially reduced when structures are elevated to or above the Base Flood Elevation.

Potential Funding: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, FMA, PDM

Schedule: Implementation contingent on funding availability.

7.0 Plan Implementation and Maintenance

Implementation implies two concepts: action and priority. While this plan puts forth many worthwhile recommendations, the decision regarding which action to undertake first will be the initial issue each community faces. Committee members should not only account for priority when considering which task should be addressed first, they should also consider the issue of funding. Therefore, low or no-cost recommendations have the greatest likelihood of succeeding. An example would be updating the floodplain management ordinance to mandate two feet of freeboard. These efforts would lead to long-standing changes in vulnerability and can be initiated at very little cost, while simultaneously reducing flood insurance premiums.

Another important implementation mechanism that is highly effective but low-cost is taking steps to incorporate the recommendations, and equally important, the underlying principles of this Hazard Mitigation Plan into other community plans such as the Comprehensive Plan, capital improvement budgeting, economic development goals and incentives, and other such plans. Mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated

within the day-to-day functions and priorities of government and development. This integration is accomplished by a constant, pervasive and energetic effort to network and to identify and highlight the multi-objective, “win-win” benefits to each program, the community and the constituents. This effort is achieved through monitoring agendas, attending meetings, sending memos, and promoting a safe, sustainable community.

Monitoring funding opportunities should be done simultaneously with the integration effort. Funding can be leveraged to implement some of the more costly recommendations. A bank of ideas on how any required local match or participation requirements can be met should be created and maintained. Being aware of when funding becomes available will allow the Committee to capitalize upon important opportunities. Funding opportunities that can be monitored include special pre- and post-disaster funds, special district budgeted funds, state or federal ear-marked funds, and grant programs, including those that can serve or support multi-objective applications.

With the adoption of this plan, the PHMPC will be converted to a permanent advisory body referred to as the Mitigation Coordinating Committee. This Committee agrees and commits to:

- Act as a forum for hazard mitigation issues,
- Disseminate hazard mitigation ideas and activities to all participants,
- Pursue the implementation of the high priority, low/no-cost Recommended Actions,
- Keep the concept of Mitigation in the forefront of community decision-making by identifying the recommendations of this plan when other community goals, plans, and activities overlap, influence, or directly affect increased community vulnerability to disasters,
- Maintain a vigilant monitoring of multi-objective cost-share opportunities to assist the community in implementing the Recommended Actions of this plan for which no current funding or support exists,
- Monitor implementation of this Plan,
- Report on progress and recommended changes to the City/County Manager’s Office, and
- Inform and solicit input from the public.

The Committee will not have any powers over City/County staff; it will be purely an advisory body. Its primary duty is to see the plan successfully carried out and to report to the City/County Manager’s Office and the public on the status of plan implementation and mitigation opportunities in the Peninsula communities. Other duties include reviewing and promoting mitigation proposals, hearing stakeholder concerns about hazard mitigation, passing the concerns on to the appropriate entities, and posting relevant information on the community’s website.

7.1 Maintenance

Plan maintenance implies an ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate the implementation

of the plan, and to update the plan as progress, roadblocks, or changing circumstances are recognized. This monitoring and updating will take place through an annual review by the Committee and a five-year written update to be submitted to the state and FEMA Region III, unless disaster or other circumstances (e.g. changing regulations) lead to a different timeframe.

When the Committee convenes for the review, they will coordinate with all stakeholders that either participated in the original planning process, or have joined the Committee since the inception of the planning process. The goal will be to update and revise the plan. Public notice will be given and public participation will be encouraged. The invitation to participate will be extended via web-postings and press releases to the local media outlets.

The evaluation of progress can be achieved by monitoring changes in the vulnerability identified in the Plan. Changes in vulnerability can be identified by noting:

- Lessened vulnerability as a result of implementing Recommended Actions;
- Increased vulnerability as a result of failed or ineffective mitigation actions; and/or,
- Increased vulnerability because of new development.

The updating of the plan will be accomplished through written changes and submissions as the Committee deems necessary, and as approved by the governing bodies of each community.